

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 154

9 August 1985

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GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES FOLLOW-UP ON ACTION PROGRAM

OW080715 Tokyo KYODO in English 0701 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 8 KYODO -- The Japanese Government held its first follow-up meeting Thursday on its market-opening action program announced last month and discussed the work schedule for necessary legal amendments, government officials said. The meeting, chaired by Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami, also decided to finish overall studies on improvements in standard and certification systems, import procedures and services by the end of September, one month earlier than originally scheduled. The officials involved thought it necessary to finish such studies earlier so as to be fully ready for deliberations at an extraordinary Diet session expected to be opened this autumn.

By so doing, the officials at the meeting wanted to impress foreign countries with Japan's sincerity, Fujinami said. According to Fujinami, the follow-up committee will hear reports from the ministries and agencies concerned on how they have publicized the program both at home and abroad by the end of this month. The committee members also decided to specify measures stated ambiguously in the July 30 program by explaining terms such as "ease" and "within three years."

OTO EXPANDED TO INCLUDE LEGAL SERVICES

OW090415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 9 KYODO -- The government decided Thursday to strengthen the functions of the Office of the Trade Ombudsman (OTO) by expanding its coverage to new fields such as legal services. The move was based on the government's market-opening action program announced July 30.

The Justice Ministry will join 14 government departments constituting the OTO to handle complaints on legal issues, including activities of foreign lawyers, officials said. Other related measures include establishment of counters at quarantine stations by the Health and Welfare Ministry to listen to grievances regarding beverage and food imports, they said.

PROTOCOL DISCUSSED FOR HIGH-TECH TRANSFER WITH ROK

OW090413 Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 9 KYODO -- Japan hopes to meet the South Korean request for transfer of high technology owned by private Japanese companies by officially mentioning it in statements by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday. South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong can refer to the request in a letter to the Japanese Government, the sources added. But they ruled out the possibility that the request may be mentioned in a bilateral agreement on Japan-South Korea science and technology cooperation.

Officials of the two countries will meet in Seoul Friday and Saturday to resume negotiations on the agreement. The sources said the officials may have to meet again later this month to finalize the agreement.

The South Koreans want a clause involving a Japanese Government pledge to promote export of privately-owned high technology to South Korea. Japan is reluctant to accept the request, saying the government cannot go into such a matter in the private sector and that there is no such clause in similar technical cooperation agreements Japan has concluded with other countries.



But the sources said Japan is ready to promote science and technology cooperation through government and other public research institutes and to specify areas of possible assistance, including pollution prevention, energy saving and biotechnology. If the South Koreans concede, the two countries can reach a tentative agreement when their cabinet ministers meet in Seoul August 29-30 for a regular annual conference, the sources said.

#### FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT

OWO90359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 9 KYODO -- French Defense Minister Charles Hernu has called off his visit to Japan, originally scheduled for August 16-20, Foreign Ministry officials said Friday. It is not known yet when Hernu will come to Japan, the officials said. The French Embassy attributed the postponement to domestic political reasons, they said. Hernu would have become the first French defense minister to visit Japan. He was due to meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Defense Agency chief Koichi Kato.

#### ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS TOKYO PRESS

OWO81155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 8 KYODO -- The Ethiopian Government divides the famine aid from the international community equally among the country's suffering people, visiting Ethiopian Foreign Minister, Lt. Col. Goshu Wolde, told the press here Thursday. "The food distribution policy is clear. It is distributed on the basis of primary criteria -- criteria of need," the foreign minister said when asked about some reports that the government was discriminating against its opponents in the distribution of foreign aid.

Goshu also asked about the Ethiopian Government's import of a large quantity of whiskey from Britain last year to celebrate establishment of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. "We celebrated it because it was a big and the first occasion of have a political party in Ethiopia's 3,000 year-history," [as received] Goshu said when a reporter remarked it was perhaps an extravagance to hold such a party when the people were suffering from famine. Goshu explained that the whiskey was used for diplomatic purpose. "As headquarters of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission of Africa, we have a large diplomatic community in our country," Goshu said, adding, "If we did not have the whiskey, we would have been accused of not being able to be a host."

The Ethiopian foreign minister is visiting Japan as an official guest of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. He said the main purpose of his visit is to strengthen bilateral relations and to seek increased assistance from Japan which has been very understanding and helpful to Ethiopia's drought-suffering people. "I am satisfied with the response of the Japanese Government," Goshu said. He met Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and economic leaders Wednesday, and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone before the press meeting Thursday.

Goshu reported that the Japanese Government promised to provide 8.7 million dollars in grant to Ethiopia and to sell equipment and machinery for agriculture with a loan. He also said Japan agreed to send agricultural experts and training personnel to enable Ethiopia to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

"We passed the most difficult period," Goshu said about the current situation. "The situation is certainly better than last year. Many lives were saved by support from the international community," he said, adding, however, it will take another two to three years for Ethiopia to be able to manage all problems by itself. Development of agriculture is the next step, the foreign minister said, calling for Japan's "emotional, material, and financial support."

#### MAYORS CONFERENCE RECONVENES IN NAGASAKI

OW080617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0551 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Nagasaki, Aug. 8 KYODO -- Mayors of 87 cities from all over the world, resuming discussions two days after adopting a Hiroshima peace appeal, Thursday urged local authorities around the world to promote peace education and international understanding at grass-roots level to avert a nuclear holocaust.

"The citizens of Nagasaki confirmed with their own eyes that nuclear weapons are capable of annihilating the human race," said Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima welcoming about 200 participants to the "first world conference of mayors for peace through inter-city solidarity." Motoshima urged more authorities to join the "inter-city solidarity" movement. "I hope all the nations in the world will join us," he said.

The five-day conference, sponsored jointly by the A-bombed cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, ends Friday with the issue of a Nagasaki peace appeal to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the world's second nuclear blast. Mayors, or their deputies, of 65 cities from 22 foreign countries were represented in the Nagasaki leg of the conference, including mayors from all the five nuclear powers, the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France.

In the third and final plenary session Thursday, delegates heard reports from more than 20 cities on efforts they have made in the cause of peace. "The nuclear war can be avoided if we gather the voices of the people of our cities, in a universal clamor, for the defense of our right to live," Mayor Alfonso Argudin Alcaraz of Acapulco, Mexico, told the audience. As during the two-day Hiroshima session, the mayors called for strengthening peace education not only for children but also for adults. In Saratoga, California, Mayor Virginia Fanelli told the plenary session Thursday, libraries, schools, churches, and other community groups organize a number of activities and displays to bring awareness to the citizens of the need for greater efforts toward peace.

Speakers also noted the importance of promoting international tourism in the cause of peace, especially among the young. "Young people these days must not be allowed to grow up in ignorance of other countries," said John McKay, mayor of the Scottish city of Edinburgh.

Another theme that was repeated throughout the conference was the vulnerability of cities in a nuclear exchange. "The urban populations of the world would be the main victims and they must say no to nuclear war," McKay said. Marion Dewar, the Mayor of Ottawa, pointed out that cities can play more than a symbolic role to promote peace, mentioning how a local community group had applied to rezone the downtown area of Ottawa "to prohibit the manufacture, research or transport of nuclear products." Such a measure, she said, "is a very useful tool for local initiatives that have substance as well as symbolic meaning."

Some speakers, however, were more sombre about the limited role local authorities can play in the nuclear age. "The bomb is in this world," Mayor Thaddaus Steinmayr of St. Ulrich, Austria, said. "We can neither wish it away nor discuss it away," he said. In adopting the Nagasaki appeal, the mayors are expected to renew their vow to make Nagasaki "the last city in the world," as Mayor Motoshima puts it, to experience nuclear devastation. The atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki on Friday 40 years ago killed more than 70,000 people, and tens of thousands more are still suffering from the after-effects of nuclear radiation.

NAKASONE MESSAGE READ AT NAGASAKI OBSERVANCE

OW090621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Nagasaki, Aug. 9 KYODO -- Braving downpours unleashed by an approaching typhoon, more than 24,000 people gathered in the peace park here Friday to honor the victims who died from the world's second nuclear blast 40 years ago and to appeal for a world free of nuclear horrors. In a peace declaration read during the ceremony, Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima urged the United States and the Soviet Union to make the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings a "turning point in the dark postwar history of the nuclear arms race." "Nagasaki must be the last place on earth subjected to the horror of nuclear weapons," he said.

Motoshima also addressed an appeal to the mayors of 65 cities from 22 countries who gathered in Nagasaki for the "1st world conference of mayors for peace through inter-city solidarity." "Please inform the world about the devastation and misery caused by the atomic bombings 40 years ago," he said. "A large portion of the world's population is concentrated in cities, and if a nuclear war breaks out, it is obvious that cities and their inhabitants will be the first in line for destruction and death."

In a message read at the ceremony, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged to work with "wisdom and courage" for genuine world peace and to avert the danger of nuclear war. Nakasone, who personally attended a similar memorial service in Hiroshima Tuesday, also repeated his commitment to keep Japan a nuclear-free nation, by upholding the "three non-nuclear principles." The Nagasaki memorial culminated days of peace marches, peace concerts, and ban-the-bomb meetings that drew tens of thousands of visitors from all over Japan and abroad to Hiroshima and Nagasaki to pay tribute to the dead and to appeal for total abolition of nuclear arms.



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT ANNOUNCES DECLARATION

SK081319 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text of declaration of Korean national independence [hanguk minjok chaju sonon] announced by the Central Committee of the Korean National Democratic Front [Hanguk Minjok Minju Chanson] on 27 July]

[Text] The Declaration of Korean National Independence

We will soon mark the 40th anniversary of national liberation. This year, too, we will still greet the day of the 15 August national liberation under the sad and grievous situation in which the misfortune of national ruin has not been completely done away with. On the day of national liberation our 30 million compatriots, seething with deep emotion, repeatedly shouted to the skies hurrah for independence, choked with emotion and joy.

For our brethren who had bitterly lamented the national ruin together with the sorrow of the nation for being trampled underfoot, there was nothing so precious as independence and sovereignty and nothing so valuable as liberation. However, a complete liberation or genuine independence did not come to this land. What our masses urgently desired on the day of the 15 August national liberation was for them to become the masters of a reunified and independent country and to create a prosperous new history for the nation. However, the reality that unfolded in this land was one of new domination and subjugation with others acting as the masters.

Indeed, the past 40-year history of South Korea has witnessed a course of accelerating national ruin, not national self-support. It has also witnessed a course of subjugation, not independence, and a course of social disaster and calamity not welfare for the people. In this land, loud and bitter weeping, not cheers for joy of liberation, has continued, and the masses' bitter exclamation urging to regain the 15 August national liberation, not a hymn of national prosperity, has echoed all over the world.

On the threshold of the 40th anniversary of national liberation, our Korean National Democratic Front, the protector of interests of the South Korean masses, is announcing this declaration, proceeding from the sense of mission to achieve a genuine liberation at the earliest possible date, incorporating the unanimous will of the compatriots to do away with their destiny of national ruin and to greet a new era of a national step forward.

Our declaration of Korean national independence is an exclamation of the brethren to seek genuine sovereignty. The road for the South Korean masses to follow is one of liberating the nation. The national liberation cause is an indispensable requirement stemming from the present colonial nature of the South Korean society.

South Korea is a complete colony of the United States. It is the modern version of the past Manchurian state. The U.S. domination of South Korea has been exercised incorporating its aim of making South Korea a strategic base for dominating Asia and the world.

The United States needs South Korea as a cheap forward base for its anticommunist confrontation policy. Therefore, the United States has ruled this land by combining its direct military occupation with its indirect neocolonial rule and by linking its two Koreas policy with its cold war strategy.

In South Korea, there is the president of a so-called sovereign state as well as a political system of government with three branches of power.

However, none of them has the right to self-determination. In the South Korean Constitution, a beautiful phrase describing "sovereignty rests with the people" is clearly included. However, our masses have never built their government with their own hands nor have they ever elected their president.

In South Korea, sovereignty does not rest with the South Korean people, but with the United States. Politics in South Korea are conducted not by Chongwadae, but by the White House. In South Korea, military strength is enormous and includes nearly 1 million Army troops and some 4 million homeland reserve troops. However, there is no army which defends its own country and nation. There are many general officers in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. But, none of them has the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean Armed Forces.

The radius of the military operations of the South Korean Army is clearly shown on the operational map of the U.S. forces headquarters, and the raison d'etre of the South Korean Army is to act as defense shields for the U.S. forces.

South Korea, which has been turned into the first line of the U.S. strategy, has been reduced to the largest nuclear base in the Far East for the policy of confrontation by force in the eighties. Thus, the South Korean masses have been placed on the crossroads of nuclear disaster.

The South Korean economy is not a self-reliant national economy which is sustained on own efforts, but a colonial economy which is sustained on the excrements of U.S. capital.

The U.S. monopolistic capital, which infiltrated into South Korea under the name of aid and loans, mercilessly encroached upon national capital. The U.S. multinational corporations, which emerged as monsters of the 20th century, are gobbling the South Korean economy in whole, (?devouring) the nation's right to self-determination. While the U.S. monopolistic capital fattens itself on the surplus value obtained in South Korea, the South Korean people weep from starvation wages, shout from cost of living increases, and suffer from the burden of taxes and unemployment.

The fall of the country is to be dreaded, but the fall of the spirit of the nation is more dangerous. Prevailing in South Korea systematically and legitimately are the pro-U.S. flunkeyist, anticommunist ideas treacherous to the country, and occidental and Japanese ways. In such a vicious and morbid environment, the consciousness of national independence is trampled, the [word indistinct] and conflict within the nation are encouraged, the orthodoxy of national culture is disfigured, and the nation itself is turning foreign in style of the Yankees.

Under the U.S. colonial rule, our people are not only being massacred in their bones and flesh but also [words indistinct]. As a result of the division of the land of the country caused by the U.S. imperialists, our nation has had to suffer from the unheard of national pathos and dreadful tragedy.

The division between the North and the South is not ending today, but is becoming more fixed with each passing day. The country is heading for perpetual division rather than reunification. The road to perpetual division is the road to national ruin and termination. This is the cruel tragedy, which is dreadful to even think of, of the people of colonial South Korea.

The division between the North and the South is not ending today, but is becoming more fixed with each passing day. The country is heading for perpetual division is the road to national ruin and termination. This is the cruel tragedy, which is dreadful to even think of, of the people of colonial South Korea.

To realize the cause of national liberation in the colony deprived of sovereignty is an inviolable right and duty that cannot be suppressed by any physical force. To carry out our masses' cause of national liberation is the task we have learned from the masses' struggle for the past 40 years.



Ever since the national liberation on 15 August 1945, the South Korean masses have never ceased their struggle or shedding blood for freedom, democracy, the right to exist, and the reunification of the fatherland. On this road of fierce struggle, our masses destroyed the stronghold of the puppet Syngman Rhee regime through the 19 April uprising, handed down a stern sentence on the Yusin fascist rule through the [word indistinct] masses' resistance, and accomplished a brilliant exploit in world history by liberating a large city of 800,000 people, through the heroic Kwangju uprising, and establishing a democratic country, a fortress of freedom and democracy, for as long as 10 days.

However, the dawn of democracy and the prospects for the reunification of the fatherland disappeared in frenzied dictatorship, and a more vicious and brutal military fascist regime came into power on this land. Behind this reactionary turn of history was always the black hand of the United States. Because of this, our nation has come to have a firm belief that without an anti-U.S. movement for national liberation we cannot realize any sacred cause for sovereignty.

The banner which our masses should raise aloft today in the movement for national liberation is that of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Anti-U.S. struggle for independence -- herein lies the true road to end the colonial subjugation and to regain our lost territory and trampled sovereignty of our nation and is a shortcut to democracy and reunification.

Our anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation and for independence is the confrontation between the aggressor and the victim of aggression and the battle between treachery and patriotism. The major target in this struggle is the U.S. imperialist force of aggression. The U.S. imperialists are the head man of aggression and oppression and a sworn enemy which imposed misfortune on our fellow countrymen historically.

The very small number of the flunkeyist treacherous force in South Korea is the object of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence that should be removed along with the U.S. imperialists. The South Korean comprador capitalists, reactionary bureaucrats, and pro-U.S. elements are the guide introducing foreign forces, and the treacherous ring hurting and selling out the sovereignty of the country. The power to push ahead with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea today is the workers, peasants, youths, students, businessmen of small and medium-sized industries, intellectuals, patriotic soldiers and religionists, and broad masses aspiring for national sovereignty. Here the working class is the decisive force that will determine the success or failure of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence; peasants are its reliable ally, and youths and students are the main force that will pioneer a breakthrough at the head of the struggle.

The Korean National Democratic Front, whose guiding ideology is the immortal chuche idea, expresses the aspirations and will of the South Korean masses and is a patriotic vanguard. The joint historical task of the Korean National Democratic Front and the patriotic masses is the antifascist struggle for democratization and the reunification of the fatherland. The democratization of society and the reunification of the fatherland can be realized in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, and independence is promoted in the antifascist struggle and the movement for the reunification of the fatherland. In our struggle for national liberation against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the key to victory consists in strengthening the national independent force. The very powerful force of national independence is prepared and grows in the awakening into consciousness and organizing of the masses and the practice of the masses struggle. When the masses come to the awareness nationally and politically and emerge onto the stage of history as the pioneer of their destiny, there are none in the world who can match their might.



The source of might of the national independent force consists in unity. To consolidate the national wisdom into one and to effectively organize the power of the masses, a broad national front for reunification, encompassing all parties, factions, and the patriotic forces of all strata, should be formed. At present, when the anti-U.S. struggle for independence has become a demand of the history of the nation, the criterion determining patriotism and treachery is how one views the United States. Being anti-United States is patriotism and being pro-United States is treachery. Reality urges crossing the fence of sects and factions with the single heart of patriotism and love for the nation, and to launch into the road of anti-U.S. struggle for independence with the single heart for national salvation. Our Korean National Democratic Front appeals to every one in this land, regardless of whether he is a nationalist or communist, a religious believer or an atheist, an overseas resident or a resident in the country, a sinner against the fatherland in the past or not, to resolutely rise up in a great anti-U.S. movement for national salvation for the independence of South Korea united in one in the national front for reunification, the strong contributing his strength, the wise his wisdom, the rich his money.

The roar of the gun for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence has already sounded and the general trend is being developed decisively in favor of our masses. Today when the hot war to win national independence is approaching, there is no room for our masses to step backward.

National liberation is a historical task whose realization can no longer be delayed. If we withdraw from today's struggle for national liberation, we will not be able to free ourselves from the status of slaves of all countries. If we do not overcome today's crisis, we will lose the status of a unitary nation and the 3,000-ri land. Indifference leads to death and hesitation leads to destruction.

Our age today is the age of independence when the masses, who in the past were suppressed and ill treated, enter upon the center of history and move forward, taking the helm. In the world, waves of political independence are rising, while political rules have subsided, and every oppressed nation is gaining independence, moving into the limelight as the helmsman of its destiny. In this turbulent age, all South Korean masses, who love the country and the nation and want to live as an independent person, must rise in the holy anti-U.S. war for national liberation.

In an effort to carry out the cause for national independence, we present the following imminent platform and will stage struggles.

1. A national independent government shall be established. National independence is the life and soul of an independent country. National self-determination and dignity are guaranteed only by an independent government. The U.S. military and colonial rule over South Korea shall be liquidated through the pan-national anti-U.S. movement by every party, faction, and circle, who aspire for independence. A national independent government, which is based on the wide-ranged national reunification front with the working class as the core, and which serves for the people of all circles, except for a small minority of pro-U.S. and pro-Japan forces, shall be established

All forms of foreign intervention and of dependency upon foreign forces shall be eliminated; a platform and policy shall be independently decided; and the rights of independence shall be exercised in the overall administration..

2. Democratic politics shall be realized. Democratic politics is a prerequisite to the improvement of the basic rights of the people and social progress. When democratic politics is realized, the independent and creative living of the people will be guaranteed and the democratic development of the society will be attained.

Military dictatorship -- a means for colonial rule -- shall be buried and fascist suppression organizations and evil laws shall be removed. Fascist dictatorial, intelligence, and terrorist politics shall be eliminated and the democratic social and political system, in which independence and creativity of the popular masses are promoted, shall be developed.

Freedom of the press, publication, assembly, association, demonstration, and religion shall be guaranteed; realistic voting rights shall be granted to the working masses, including workers and peasants; and the free activities of democratic parties and organizations shall be guaranteed. All political and conscientious prisoners, who were unjustly imprisoned, shall be unconditionally released. Human dignity and equality shall be realized and all human rights violations, including surveillance, shadowing, terror, assault, military-style discipline, and torture, and political retaliation shall be forbidden. Political discrimination against women and restriction forced upon them shall be eliminated and women's rights shall be promoted.

3. An independent national economy shall be built. An independent economy is a foundation for an independent country. When economic self-reliance is realized, the country's independence will be solidified and the nation will be able to lead an independent living. A foundation for an independent economy shall be provided by rejecting the dependency on foreign forces and a comprador economy and making reforms on the colonial economic system. National industry shall be reconstructed and developed and the balanced industrial system shall be realized by using domestic resources, materials, capital, and technology. A debt-ridden economy shall be avoided and domestic accumulation shall be increased. North-South economic exchanges and cooperation shall be realized and the uniform development of North-South economy shall be positively promoted.

Property ownership of all businessmen and medium- and small-scale merchants, except comprador industrialists, shall be protected and their activities shall be guaranteed. Free investment and business activities of Korean financiers in foreign countries shall be encouraged. Foreign investments shall not be restricted and their interests shall be protected as long as it does not harm the independent growth of national capital.

4. The people's livelihood shall be stabilized. The stabilization and improvement of people's livelihood are the basic duty of the national sovereign government. Without a solution to the question of the people's livelihood, the wealth and prosperity of the country also cannot be expected. The maldistribution of wealth, which fattens a small number of the privileged circles, shall be eradicated; fairness in the distribution of income shall be pursued; and priority shall be given to the stabilization of livelihood and the promotion of the welfare of the working masses.

The blood-exacting tax policy shall be abolished; a fair tax system, which will be applied according to every individual's income, shall be enforced; and the price of commodities shall be stabilized. Such systems for the working people -- the 8-hour workday system, the minimum wage system, labor protection system, paid leave system, and the social security system -- shall be put into force. The differential wage system shall be abolished; equal wages for equal working hours shall be paid; act of delaying wages shall be rooted out.

Farming and fishing conditions for farmers and fishermen shall be improved. Farm land which has been used as land for U.S. military purposes and which has been owned by the comprador plutocrats shall be distributed to those farmers who do not own arable land or who own a small patch of arable land. The livelihood of farmers shall be stabilized and improved through the policy of buying agricultural products at a high price from farmers and of selling fertilizer and farm machines at low prices.



Freedom and security in fishing shall be guaranteed for the fishing people. Consideration shall be paid to providing the poor fishing people with fishing boats, fishing gear, and funds. Jobless people shall be given help in finding employment, and their livelihood shall be stabilized. Publicly built dwellings shall be provided to the working masses at low rent, doctorless villages shall be provided with doctors, and a medical insurance system shall be implemented for the destitute.

5. National education shall be developed. National education is a cause determining the future fate of the nation. When national education is developed, progress can be made in a democratic society and the foundation for national prosperity can be provided. The anticommunist educational system at worshipping the United States shall be eradicated and an educational system which will foster national talents consistent in the spirit of independence shall be generally developed. The act of making the campuses a place for profiteering shall be prohibited. The system of tuition fees and regular school payments shall be abolished.

All school-age children shall be provided with the opportunity to receive compulsory education up to middle school; and state scholarships shall be implemented for all college students, thereby lessening the heavy burden on the part of students with regard to school expenses. The fascistization and militarization of the campuses shall be abolished and the democratization of education shall be realized.

6. National culture shall be built. Building an independent culture is a basic requisite in fostering people as mighty social beings and to civilizing the nation. When an independent culture is developed, the country's prosperity and the nation's development can be pursued.

The corrupt and depraved Yankee culture shall be expelled and a national culture, which will contribute to the fresh development of society and the people's spiritual and cultural life, shall be promoted. The trend of imitating foreign cultures shall be rejected; independent culture and art shall be developed; flunkysm and national nihilism shall be stamped out; and the popular masses' spirit of national sovereignty and patriotism shall be actively displayed.

The superiority of the nation shall be made wise use of, hereby cultivating the people's national pride and dignity. Practical measures to excavate, protect, and manage the legacies of national cultural properties shall be mapped out. The cultural tradition inherited from our ancestors -- a tradition which has been trampled underfoot -- shall be restored and an independent cultural life shall be created.

7. A fresh social ethos is an urgent task of eradicating the fin-de-siecle colonial social evils and creating a fresh ethos in living. When a fresh social ethos is established, corruption of the society is prevented and the people's cheerful and rewarding life is provided.

The U.S. military campside towns and decadent entertainment shops for the enjoyment of a small number of the privileged circles shall be removed and various kinds of acts of corruption and irregularities shall be rooted out. Acts of human trafficking shall be completely eradicated and all kinds of social evils shall be eliminated. Trends of extravagance and waste shall be prevented and wholesome ethics and morals and the spirit of creation shall be made to be overflow throughout society. A relevant social environment and systematic instruments to guide the youths and children shall be provided so that their social and moral deviations can be prevented in advance.



8. A self-reliant defense shall be realized. The realization of a self-reliant defense is the basic point in building a sovereign state. When a self-reliant defense is realized, the imperialists' aggression and interference can be repelled and national sovereignty defended. The prerogative of supreme military command shall be regained and the U.S. aggressors' military domination of South Korea shall be ended. All military bases and all nuclear bases built by the U.S. forces in South Korea shall be removed, and South Korea shall be made a nonnuclear peace zone. All military acts and war preparations against the North and the compatriots shall be rejected; and the antiwar and antinuclear movement against aggression by another country shall be actively developed.

A self-defense armed force with personnel whose number would be necessary for defending the country and the people from aggression by a foreign country shall be maintained. The present number of military troops shall be drastically reduced and the people's military burden shall be lessened. The compulsory military conscription system shall be abolished; a voluntary military system shall be enforced; and officers who have participated in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence shall be placed into important positions and given preferential treatment.

9. An independent foreign policy shall be implemented. An independent foreign policy is a means to display national prestige. When the rights of sovereignty and equality are exercised in international society, the dignity of an independent and sovereign state and the honor of the nation can be defended.

Independence, neutrality, peace, and nonalignment shall be used as the basic spirit of the foreign policy. The neutral line of not joining any political or military alliance and of not tilting over toward any powerful country shall be firmly maintained. On the basis of the principle of friendship, equality, and noninterference, diplomatic relations which have been established with other countries shall be readjusted, and the relations of friendship and cooperation with all friendly countries who aspire toward independence, democracy, and peace shall be promoted.

We shall contribute to the realization of peace and independence in the world by consolidating anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint relations with all countries and all peoples opposing imperialism and colonialism, and will actively participate in nonalignment. All aggressive, nation-selling, and subordinated treaties and agreements which have been concluded between South Korea and the United States and between South Korea and Japan shall be abrogated.

10. The fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification shall be achieved. The fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification is the unanimous long-cherished desire of the entire nation and is the supreme, urgent task of the nation. When national reunification is achieved, the country's uniform prosperity and development, and the flourishing of generations to come can be guaranteed. The nation's perpetual division shall be prevented and the fatherland's reunification shall be realized in a peaceful fashion and on an independent and democratic basis.

The enthusiasm for reunification by the popular masses of broad stratas shall be inspired, grand national unity shall be promoted, and a reunified state in the style of a confederation shall be established through wide-ranging negotiations, on which the collective opinion of the nation will be concentrated, thereby achieving the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification.

Our cause for national liberation is just, and the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, which has joined the current of the times, is ever-victorious.

Shall we be pro-United States and flunkyst or be anti-United States and independent? We will live, struggle, and win victory by being anti-United States and independent.

Long live the anti-U.S. cause for independence! Long live our cause for national liberation!

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Korean National Democratic Front

[Dated] 27 July 1985, Seoul

PAPER CITES USSR, PRC EFFORTS TO PREVENT WAR

SK071040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today says that the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war moves will be smashed and world peace be defended without fail by the united efforts of the world people. In an article titled "Let Us Prevent Danger of Nuclear War and Defend World Peace" the paper says in part:

Due to the arms buildup and belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists, the international situation is being aggravated further still, the world is entering a new "cold war" period and peace and security are disturbed and the danger of war is increasing in various parts of the world, Asia, Europe, Middle East, southern Africa, and Nicaragua.

At present the area where the danger of war is greatest in the world owing to the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists is precisely Northeast Asia surrounding the Korean peninsula. The prevailing situation demands that people desirous of security and peace of mankind, resolutely fight to frustrate the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation maneuvers and defend world peace, irrespective of their differences in political view, religious belief, and social system.

Let us defend world peace, this is a voice of our era and desire of mankind. A new world war, a thermo-nuclear war is by no means inevitable. Today there are on the globe the forces of socialism, the Non-aligned Movement and other great anti-war peace forces. If the forces of socialism are made more indestructible and the powerful anti-war peace struggle is waged by further strengthening all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world, we can bring a strong pressure to bear upon the U.S. imperialists to bind them hand and foot and prevent them from running riot and avert a new world war, a nuclear war.

Now the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace struggle of the people of all segments on all continents and in all regions of the world including socialist countries is expanding and developing as days go by. The Soviet Union has unilaterally obligated herself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to use them against those countries which do not produce, keep or have them in their territories and put forward a series of peace initiatives recently. The Chinese party and government have consistently stated since her first testing of atomic bomb that China would never be the first to use nuclear weapons and are striving to prevent war and for the preservation of peace. All the socialist countries put forward positive proposals to avoid nuclear conflict and preserve world peace and security. At the same time, many countries stress the need to establish nuclear-free, peace zones and expand them in various parts of the world.



In preventing a new world war, a thermo-nuclear war, it is important, in particular, to relax the tensions and maintain peace on the Korean peninsula. Holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace, our people under the wise leadership of the party, will resolutely struggle in firm unity with the world's progressive people including the peoples of socialist countries, the international working class and the peoples of non-aligned countries, to check and frustrate the frantic arms race and nuclear arms buildup of the U.S. imperialists and preserve world peace.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY INDIAN PARTY GROUP

**Kim Receives Guests**

SK081709 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-sung today received the visiting delegation of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi and the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association headed by Shrikant Verma, general secretary of the congress and vice-chairman of the association. Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kil Chae-kyong, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-India Friendship Association. Indian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea K.C. Lalvunga was also on hand.

President Kim Il-sung conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented him with a gift. He arranged a dinner for the delegation.

**Gift to Kim Chong-il**

SK081752 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi and the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association presented a gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The gift was handed to an official concerned by His Excellency Shrikant Verma, general secretary of the congress and vice-chairman of the association.

**Pak Song-chol at Rally**

SK090550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang mass meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture Thursday to mark the centenary of the founding of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi. Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech.

He said that the founding of the National Congress in India was a historical event of weighty importance in the struggle of the Indian people for independence and sovereignty, social justice and progress. He continued: The Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi with a long history is energetically striving to achieve the harmony and unity of all nationalities and implement the 20-point socio-economic program which will change the looks of the country under the guidance of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the leader of the Indian people.



India is conducting activities to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Non-aligned Movement as required by the political and economic declarations of the seventh non-aligned summit conference and support the liberation struggle of the oppressed people and is struggling to promote economic and political stability in developing countries through South-South cooperation and collective self-reliance and establish a new international economic order. Thus, she is fully playing her role as present chairman-state of the Non-aligned Movement.

The Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi and the Indian Government oppose the development, production and deployment of nuclear, space, chemical and biological weapons, reject the U.S. policy of turning Diego Garcia into a military base, and resolutely fight to convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone without foreign troops and nuclear weapons. Our party and people will do all they can as ever to develop the good neighbourly relations of friendship and cooperation with the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi and the Indian people on the principles of mutual respect, equality and reciprocity under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Shrikant Verma, general secretary of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi and vice-chairman of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, spoke next. India and Korea, he noted, are far away from each other geographically, but we know well of the achievements made by the Korean people in their efforts for the nation's progress and prosperity under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song. We note with great pleasure that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a member nation of the Non-aligned Movement, is playing an important role in the movement, he said.

Both India and Korea actively struggle against war and for peace, he noted, and declared: We believe that the Korean people will register great success in the work for world peace against nuclear war under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, and others were present at the meeting.

#### JAPANESE OFFICIALS SUPPORT PROPOSAL ON OLYMPICS

SK070513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo August 7 (KNS-KCNA) -- Japanese figures issued press statements in support of the DPRK's proposal that the 24th Olympics be co-hosted by the North and the South of Korea. Yoshinori Yasui, socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan, said the DPRK's proposal for co-hosting the Olympics is a very just one. The Japan Socialist Party, he stated, hopes this proposal will be realized so that peoples of all countries of the world may participate in the 1988 Olympics.

Yoshihisa Kajitani, chief director of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange, held that the South Korean side must respond to this proposal and the co-hosting of the Olympics by the North and the South be realized without fail.. He said: I think this proposal of the DPRK is a reasonable one for smoothly holding the 1988 Olympic Games.

This proposal was published at a time when the atmosphere of north-south dialogue was being created by the inter-Korean Red Cross and economic talks and preliminary contact for parliamentary talks. It also reflects the consistent efforts of the DPRK for peace in Korea and her reunification, I think. The co-hosting of the Olympics by the North and the South will accord with the charter of the International Olympic Committee.

SANCTIONS AGAINST KIM TAE-CHUNG CONDEMNED

SK070543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today denounces the sanctions of the South Korean "Democratic Justice Party" against Kim Tae-chung. On August 5 the South Korean police warned that legal sanctions would be taken by exercising judicial power against Kim Tae-chung who was elected permanent advisor at the convention of the New Korea Democratic Party if he accepts the post and conducts political activities. This was ordered by the "Democratic Justice Party", the author of the commentary notes, and says:

In order to eliminate Kim Tae-chung, its No. one adversary, from the political arena, the "DJP" has systematically resorted to political pressure and persecution, depriving him of civil rights through an illegal trial, expelling him abroad and putting him under house arrest and refusing to rehabilitate him after his return to South Korea. The "DJP" is trying to bar his political party activities on an unfounded pretext that he is a "probationer." This is a premeditated trick.

The sanctions of the "DJP" against Kim Tae-chung are an expression of the moves to bar the advance of the democratic forces calling for freedom of political activities and the press and the "constitutional revision" for direct "presidential" elections, etc., maintain the fascist dictatorial system and stay on in power indefinitely. The "DJP" must withdraw its illegal sanctions against Kim Tae-chung at once and ensure freedom of his political activities and activities in political party.

KCNA CITES KIM YONG-SAM OPPOSING CAMPUS LAW

SK090544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0532 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA) -- The Council for the Promotion of Democracy of South Korea on August 8 made public a statement opposing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's maneuvers to frame up a "campus stability law", according to a REUTER report from Seoul. The council declared in the statement that it would launch a nation-wide campaign against the fabrication of this fascist law and would try to fight the legislation both in and out of parliament. Denouncing the criminal moves of the fascist clique to rig up the "campus stability law" at any cost, Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the council, told reporters: "There is no way but for us to deter the legislation. We should not hesitate to choose the thorny path to prison if it is to save the nation".

SOUTH SEEN LAUNCHING 'SUPPRESSIVE CAMPAIGN'

SK081032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans on August 6 detained 9 students of Seoul University on charges of violation of the "national security law" and decided to arrest 14 other students including the chief of the Propaganda Department of the General Student Council of Ewha Women's University in connection with publication and distribution of "KIPPAL" (FLAG) and "EWA OLLON" (EWA PRESS), clandestine propaganda material of students, according to a radio report from Seoul. The fascist clique schemes to inflict heavy penalties upon students involved in the publication and distribution of these materials, saying that they are "pro-communist" ones.



Not content with cracking down upon patriotic students, accusing them of "collaboration with communists," they are launching a frantic suppressive campaign, even connecting them with us. This clearly shows that the fascist clique is very uneasy as its treacherous nature has been fully laid bare and that it is a group of traitors seeking dependence on outside forces, division, fascist dictatorship and North-South confrontation.

Meanwhile, the fascist clique which had arrested many students on charges of involvement in the activities of the Sammin Struggle Committee announced that it would arrest 22 others still at large and continue with investigation of "forces outside the campus" who support the student movement. The crimes of the fascist clique which is intensifying a suppressive campaign more frantically with each passing day under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists will be strongly denounced by the South Korean students and people.

#### SOUTH TRIP OF U.S. PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER DECRIED

SK090540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0526 GMT 9 Aug 95

[Text] Pyongyang Aug 9 (KCNA) -- U.S. Fleet Commander Foley's trip to South Korea from August 5 to 8 was a powder-reeking aggressive one. During his stay in South Korea this bellicose element had war confabs with puppet brasshats and prowled about units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the puppet army, inciting war fever.

His junket was part of the U.S. imperialists' moves to shore up the South Korean puppets driven to a tight corner at home and abroad and to unleash a new war in Korea with them as a tool.

#### PAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ENGELS' DEATH

SK061420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 4 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 5 August article: "A Brilliant Lifetime Dedicated to the Revolutionary Cause of the working Class"]

[Text] Today, we mark the 90th anniversary of the death of Friedrich Engels, founder of the theory of scientific communism and teacher of the international working class. Engels dedicated his entire lifetime solely to the sacred revolutionary cause for the working class and the working people. As far as Engels was concerned, life meant the struggle for the revolutionary cause of the working class. Engels, along with Marx, founded the theory of scientific communism, thereby presenting to the working class a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon in the struggle for liberation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: A revolutionary ideology of the working class arises, reflecting the demands of the times and the aspirations of the popular masses.

In various European countries during the first half of the 19th century, capitalism was developing rapidly, and the capitalists' exploitation and oppression of the working class were intensifying. The contradiction between the capitalists and the working class was deepening, and the working class rose up in the struggle against the capitalists' exploitation and oppression. The working class' struggle against the capitalists demanded a revolutionary ideology and theory that would illuminate the future road of that struggle. Such a demand was met for the first time because Marx, along with Engels, founded Marxism.



Marx and Engels met with each other again in Paris in 1844. They jointly carried out scientific and theoretical activities, forging a revolutionary friendship based on the commonality of their ideologies and convictions. As shown in the early joint works by Marx and Engels, the developers of the theory of scientific communism, including such works as "Origins of the Family, Private Property, and the State," and "The German Ideology," they proved the unavoidability of the ruin of capitalism and the inevitability of the victory of communism, and turned Utopian socialism into scientific socialism on the basis of their critical review of the advanced ideologies and theories prevailing at that time and their analysis of the contradiction of capitalist society.

Marx and Engels also put forth the ideology on the class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship. They stated that the working class struggle against the capitalist class would inevitably bring about the proletarian dictatorship, while elucidating that the working class is the most advanced and revolutionary class, which assumes the mission of liquidating the capitalist domination, of ultimately eliminating man's exploitation of man, and of creating a new communist society. This was their great discovery based on an analysis of class relations in capitalist society.

Marx, along with Engels, put forth Marxism, reflecting the class-related aspirations and interest of the working class. Thus, the working class and the working popular masses were able to enter (? a new) era of struggling for freedom, liberation, socialism, and communism with scientific revolutionary ideologies, strategies, and tactics. As an outstanding leader of the international labor movement, Engels actively struggled to oppose capitalism and realize the cause of liberating the working class.

In 1847, Engels, along with Marx, organized the Union of Communists, wrote "The Communist Manifesto," and declared it as the program for the Union of Communists. This was the beginning of the communist movement, for which the working class struggles, with a scientific program, under the leadership of a revolutionary party.

Engels was a genuine revolutionary and successor to the cause of Marx -- the predecessor who demonstrated, through practical examples, the way to uphold defend, and glorify a leader and his ideologies. Engels had an important principle of life, a principle of action -- to put forth and uphold Marx as the leader. With conviction and a sense of obligation, Engels put forth and upheld Marx as the leader of the working class. He did not tolerate the slightest factor that slandered Marx. At every opportunity, he widely publicized the achievements of Marx, while stressing the following: Because the genuine scientific revolutionary theories of the working class were discovered and developed by Marx, these theories should be mentioned only as theories of Marx.

Truly, Engels did not spare his spiritual and material help and assistance to Marx. The relationship between Marx and Engels was a relationship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms based on convictions and a sense of obligation. Such a relationship serves as a graphic example of a revolutionary friendship forged between communists.

The working class' revolutionary cause has won victory through the acute struggle against various kinds of class enemies. Because Marxism is a theory reflecting the class-related interest of the working class, the bourgeoisie and their errand boys have engaged, from the beginning, in various schemes to obliterate Marxism, harboring an extreme hatred against it.

Opportunists who appeared within the First International negated the class struggle, the proletarian dictatorship, and the leadership role of the party of the working class, while creating an illusion toward capitalism. They preached cooperation between the working class and the capitalists and clamored as if the conditions of the workers could be improved with the aid of the capitalist countries.

Always from the firm standpoint of the working class, Engels doggedly staged the struggle against various kinds of opportunists. At the congresses of the International, including the congresses of the First International held in Geneva, Lausanne, Brussels, and Basel, he, along with Marx, staged a powerful struggle against the ideologies of reformism, such as the ideological trends of the petite bourgeoisie, anarchism, and trade-unionism.

Meanwhile, in his numerous works such as "The Development of Utopian Socialism to Scientific Socialism," "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classical Philosophy," and [name of work indistinct], Engels elucidated the revolutionary nature of the Marxism, exposed and criticized the trends of bourgeois reactionary ideologies and opportunistic ideologies against Marxism, and made active efforts to arm the working class with Marxism.

After Marx died, the communist movement underwent great hardships. Engels turned out in warding off such hardships. Engels staged a dogged struggle to defend the authority and achievements of Marx and the purity of Marxism. He even wrote a single complete booklet with a view to exposing and rejecting the remarks by the opportunists slandering Marx. Wherever he went, whenever people applauded him, he said that such applause ought to have been given to the great Marx.

Engels energetically struggled to develop and enrich Marxism and develop the labor movement and the communist movement, following Marx. He completed and published volumes 2 and 3 of "Das Kapital," which Marx had not finished, and translated and published various books of Marx, thereby largely contributing to publicizing, defending, and safeguarding Marxism. Engels founded the Second International and contributed, to his last moment, to defending and disseminating Marxism and (?preparing) the revolutionary forces of the working class.

Truly, the entire life of Engels was filled with endless devotion to the cause of liberation of the international working class and the working people, loyalty to the leader, and uncompromising struggle against all kinds of class enemies and opportunists. Engels' life eloquently proves what kind of attitude should be assumed in upholding the leader, and proves that, as the leader plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the successor to the leader plays a decisive role in the struggle to inherit and consummate the leader's revolutionary cause.

History has advanced far since the communist movement began and Engels engaged in activities related to that movement. A great turn has been effected in the fulfillment of the revolutionary cause of the working class, the communist cause. Today, socialism has won victory in numerous countries in the world. Several hundred million people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are creating a new life, breaking away from imperialist and colonialist subordination and oppression. Engels' desire is coming into bloom in reality. His desire was that the working class win victory, in the future. A new era in human history -- the communist era -- will inevitably arrive.

Along with that of Marx, the name of Engels will remain forever in the hearts of progressive mankind. His achievements will remain immortal, along with the revolutionary cause of the working class.



NORTH SAID DEVELOPING 'BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS'

SK090216 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] North Korea has been developing various "bacteriological weapons" since the late 1960s for use in any future war against South Korea.

The weapons have been developed by North Korea's People's Armed Forces, the NAEWOE PRESS reported yesterday, quoting a Japanese expert on North Korea's irregular warfare.

He revealed that the North's bacteriological weapons include blood contamination, diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis and cholera, pest-spawned diseases and anthrax from animals.

Furthermore, the Communist North Koreans have injected the deadly germs directly into human bodies during their experiments, the expert said.

The Japanese expert disclosed that persons chosen for vivisection experiments were mostly those who have opposed the Communist regime or jobless young persons.

The North has also increased its production of toxic gas recently, he said.

North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song stressed the need for mass production of biochemical weapons in November, 1980, saying that the use of biochemical weapons and toxic gas would be effective in war-time for national unification, the NAEWOE PRESS report noted.

WALTERS VOWS EFFORTS TO PROMOTE UN ENTRY

SK090404 Seoul YONHAP in English 0333 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 9 (YONHAP) — Vernon Walters, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said Friday that South Korea should enter the United Nations based upon the principle of "universality of membership." "The U.S. Government is very much in favor of the Republic of Korea entering the United Nations," Walters told the press. Asked about the possibility of the Soviet Union's veto on the entry of South Korea into the world body, he said that he would regard such veto power as "non-constructive and non-useful step." "The sooner the better the Republic of Korea enters the United Nations," he added. South Korea's basic stand is that it can join the world organization, separately from North Korea, if Pyongyang rejects the idea of the simultaneous entry along with Seoul. The U.S. envoy went on to say that he will continue to explain to the Soviet Union the U.S. position that South Korea should enter the United Nations.

Touching on the recent decision by the United Nations Preparatory Committee for its 40th anniversary to invite leaders of non-member nations, including South and North Korea, to address the upcoming United Nations General Assembly, he said that he would welcome an opportunity for South Korea to speak at the session. The South Korean Government is weighing the United Nations' offer to have a South Korean representative address the 40th General Assembly session.

Referring to ongoing inter-Korean talks, he said, "I think that is really a matter for Koreans to handle." The South-North dialogue would contribute to reducing tension on the Korean peninsula without sacrificing freedom and security of the Korean people, he said.



Walters flew into Seoul Wednesday from Tokyo on the second leg of his 11-nation Asian and European trip. During his stay here, he met with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, Defense Minister Yun Son-min and other Korean Government officials to discuss closer cooperation at the United Nations between Seoul and Washington. Winding up his three-day tour of South Korea, he left here Friday for Beijing.

#### GOVERNMENT DRAFT OF CAMPUS STABILIZATION LAW

SK090128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Aug 85 p 5

['Gist' of draft of the proposed campus stabilization law' bill released to the press by the government on 8 August]

[Text] I. Guidance Education of Students

#### 1) Purpose and Nature of Guidance Education

##### a. Purpose

The law is purposed to give guidance education to students who were involved in campus commotions and show the possibility of correction instead of imposing severe criminal punishment, thereby preventing them from having a criminal record conviction and offering them an opportunity to convert their thoughts and return to sound academic life.

##### b. Nature

Guidance education is not a punishment, but a preventive action based on Article 11 of the Constitution. It is a correctional measure made through education.

#### 2) Details of Guidance Education

##### a. Persons Subject to Guidance Education

Persons subject to guidance education are students who violated this law or such statutes as the Criminal Code, the Law on the Punishment of Acts of Violence, the law on the Control of Firearms, Cutting Instruments and Explosives, the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations and the National Security Law in connection with campus commotions who show the possibility of correction.

Therefore, those whose offence is extremely vicious or those who show no possibility of correction are excluded.

##### b. Procedures for Guidance Education

The public prosecutor requests the Students Guidance Education Committee established at the Education Ministry, to give guidance education to students who the prosecutor finds it appropriate to receive such an education.

The committee decides whether to give guidance to specific students referred by the prosecutor and the length of education period.

##### c. Establishment of the Student Guidance Education Committee

The selection of students for guidance education and the decision on the length of the education requires cautious considerations beyond simple legal judgements because guidance education substitutes for criminal punishment. Therefore, the committee will have the function of a quasi-judicial institute with the participation of experts on academic affairs, who will make educational judgements for the purpose of guidance.

The committee will have no more than 11 members, who will represent academic, legal and other social circles. The committee should include at least three educational experts and at least three people qualified for the position of judge so that it can guarantee fairness and trustworthiness as a quasi-judicial organization.

#### d. Implementation of Guidance Education

The Minister of Education conducts the guidance education. The minister may establish separate institutes for the education when deemed necessary.

Guidance education is to be given at appropriate places among various educational facilities operated by the government, where students will be accommodated.

The guidance education will consist of courses for the conversion of thoughts comprising criticism of such radical ideologies as communism, liberation theology, neo-marxism, and theories of international dependency, comprador capitalism and neo-imperialism, and on-the-spot education through visits to hightech industrial facilities, enterprises of well-harmonized labor-management relations, the truce village of Panmunjom, areas close to the Demilitarized Zone and orphanages. The curriculum and length of education may vary in accordance with the degree of the radical tendency of students.

Students under the guidance education may be referred to other educational institutes for a certain period when deemed necessary.

#### e. Period of Education

The length of the education period shall be decided by the Students Guidance Education Committee through strict deliberation on basis of individual student receptability. The maximum period is six months and the length of education may be shortened for those who show good results from the education.

Those who disturb order, by refusing to receive the education or leaving the place of education without permission, shall be referred to the public prosecutor for criminal punishment.

#### f. Protective Accomodation

Students may be accommodated at specific places for a short period, while they are awaiting decision by the committee on guidance education and completion of procedural matters.

This is similar to the temporary measure for protective disposal in the Juvenile Delinquents Law. The protective accommodation will be made with the decision of juvenile court judges at the request of public prosecutors and the whole length shall not exceed 15 days.

The protective accommodation may be withdrawn or changed by the decision of juvenile court judges.



#### G. Benefits for Completion of Education

Students who finish guidance education shall not be expelled from school, on the grounds of the offence for which they were subject to the special education.

The prosecution cannot take criminal procedures for the same offence.

#### II. Guidance and Supervision of Student Organizations

##### 1) Purpose

Student bodies are originally aimed at building up the characters of students and promoting their academic maturity and the ability of governing themselves with the guidance of schools and professors. However, some student associations have become the bases for campus unrest. As a result, a majority of good students have been contaminated or have been suffering damages.

Therefore, this law is intended to guide student bodies to operate in a sound fashion in accordance with their original purposes. It is also aimed at preventing the contamination of academic institutions through a comprehensive control of student bodies engaged in activities fomenting campus disturbance.

##### 2) Means of Supervision and Guidance

###### a. Sound Guidance and Fostering of Student Bodies

This law is intended to help the heads of schools bring up student associations in a sound way, and to foster an atmosphere conducive for academic pursuits.

###### b. Banning the Official Funds for Campus Disturbances

This also bans student bodies and their members from operating various profit-making facilities including vending machines to make funds to be used in protest actions.

It also prohibits the acts of providing money and goods, and other forms of conveniences for student bodies and their members engaged in campus disturbances.

Those engaged in the above-mentioned profit-making activities or in such transactions of money and goods will face imprisonment of up to five years or a fine of up to five million won.

###### c. Disbandment of Student Bodies Engaged in Campus Disturbances

This law provides for the handing down of orders for dissolution of associations formed to foment campus unrest and of bodies not complying with the guidance and supervision-directives issued by the heads of schools. The law also allows them to take necessary measures including the closedown of offices and other facilities.

Such measures shall be taken by the head of school to an organization whose members belong to one school and by the education minister in case members belong to two or more schools.



Those disobeying the above-mentioned measures will face imprisonment of up to five years or a maximum fine of five million won.

### III. Punishment of Acts of Fomenting Campus Unrest

#### 1) Purpose

This law is aimed at supplementing the existing criminal laws in dealing with those engaged in campus disturbances in order to ensure effectiveness in stabilizing campuses.

#### 2) Contents

a. Persons who committed the following offences being aware that they may pose a menace to national security, public peace, and social order, will face imprisonment of up to seven years, or a maximum fine of seven million won. Unaccomplished cases and conspirator will be punished.

-- acts of spreading and teaching anti-state thoughts and ideology.

-- acts of manufacturing, printing, importing, copying, possessing, carrying, distributing and selling documents, pictures, and other expressions, imbued with anti-state ideas and ideology.

-- acts of distorting facts, fabricating, and distributing them.

b. Those who receive such anti-state ideological education will face imprisonment of up to three years or a maximum fine of three million won.

### IV. Autonomous Prevention and Control of Campus Disturbance

#### 1) Purpose

Along the line of the government's autonomy policy toward academic institutions, this law is intended to legally insure the efforts by schools to solve student unrest by themselves.

#### 2) Contents

This law is aimed at helping faculty members to make further efforts for the prevention of campus disturbances and for finding solutions.

To this end, this law allows the formation of a cooperative council made up of faculty members and noted persons from outside the campus, if necessary, to seek a wide range of opinions.

### V. Application scope of the Law and Period of its Validity

#### 1) Scope or Application

This law defines campus unrest, schools, students, student organizations for which it is applied as follows:

##### a. Campus Unrest

-- The state when students disrupt campus order through demonstrations on and outside campuses, seizure of establishments, use of explosives, group refusal to attend class, and other disorderly acts, obstructing normal education, research activities, and disturbing social order and public peace.

These cover all kinds of acts within and outside the campus including the seizure of public establishments, which disturb the social order.

**b. School, Student**

Schools subject to this law are universities and colleges at all levels including teachers' colleges, colleges of education, radio correspondence colleges, open universities, and junior colleges.

Students subject to the law will be those associated with the above-mentioned schools. However, in the case of guidance education programs, those who are expelled from school after committing offences will be included in the category for education guidance.

**c. Student Organization**

Student organizations subject to this law are the associations of university students in search of "the common goal." Organizations outside the campus will be governed by this law should more than half of their members be university students.

**2) Validity**

The campus unrest does not always exist and the current serious phenomenon is deemed to be brought about by some leftist-bent students.

Therefore, this law, drafted as a countermeasure against the student activism, will be unnecessary if its original goal of stabilizing the campus is achieved. Accordingly, this law will be a limited law effective until Dec. 31, 1988, and it will be automatically repealed thereafter.

**TWO KIMS, YI MIN-U AGREE TO FIGHT CAMPUS LAW**

SK090152 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, and Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, agreed yesterday to form a "pan-opposition force" to prevent the government and its party from enacting the controversial "Campus Stabilization Law." After a meeting arranged by NDP head Yi, Kim Yong-sam, said "We three decided to launch a joint struggle, in which the NDP, the CPD and all dissidents will take part to deter the plot to legislate the evil law."

Kim Yong-sam, briefing the results of the three-way talks that lasted for three hours, went on, "The NDP, the CPD and all dissidents will strengthen cooperative systems with each other to prevent the occurrence of an unhappy situation to be caused by the enactment of the law." He is scheduled to meet leading dissident Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Minjung (the masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification, to seek for ways of consolidating the relations between the NDP, the CPD and other dissident forces. Kim further said, "We strongly urged the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party to withdraw their plan to enact the law."

PARTY CENTRAL, REGIONAL EXECUTIVES HOLD MEETING

BK081510 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] U Aye Ko, general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP], met chairmen, secretaries, and members of regional party committees in the conference hall of the BSPP Central Committee headquarters at 1300 today and discussed the implementation of the future tasks laid down by the fifth party congress.

The meeting was chaired by U Aye Ko while the head of the Organization Department, U Nyein Maung, officiated as secretary of the meeting. Also present were U Sein Lwin, joint general secretary; U Tun Yi, member of the Central Executive Committee; U Htwe Han, U Than Hlaing, and U Win Maung, party secretaries; U Tin Latt, U Soe Myint, U Khin Maung Kyi, and U Lu Maw, heads of departments; and commanders of military commands and divisions.

In his address, U Aye Ko said the Central Committee would play a leading role and be responsible for implementing the future tasks laid down and resolutions passed by the fifth party congress. The Central Committee's responsibilities concerned the whole party and the entire nation, and hence regional party committees were formed for all states and divisions so that these committees would work on behalf of the Central Committee in the regions. U Aye Ko said regional party committees must therefore, in conformity with the peculiarities of their own locales, ensure effective and successful implementation of the resolutions passed and future tasks laid down by the fifth party congress.

On politics, the party general secretary said the regional party committees must give guidance and provide leadership to the people's councils in their respective regions so that the socialist democratic machinery would operate efficiently and smoothly. In addition, they must guide and supervise mass organizations through organizational and management means so that the public service personnel would provide service to the people as intended.

On economics, U Aye Ko said it was the duty of the party to raise the people's standard of living, and hence, the party must be the leader in ensuring the success of economic plans drafted to improve the people's standard of living. Organizational work must be carried out to harness the strength of the state machinery and the mass and class organizations to ensure success of economic plans. Regional development plans, he said, must be implemented in line, as much as possible, with the framework prescribed by the center. U Aye Ko said it was vital to perform organizational work aimed at triggering the enthusiasm of the people to actively take part in economic tasks. Necessary preparations must be completed in a timely fashion, he said.

On organization, U Aye Ko said work at regional party committee offices must be systematic so that regional party committees could implement the future organizational tasks. Organizational efforts must be made to qualitatively raise the skill and ability of the primary and party unit levels in accordance with socialist democratic practice. Regional party committees must supervise and guide party units so that unity would prevail among them. While carrying out organizational work within the party, it would also be necessary, he said, to provide guidance to ensure that the work of youth, worker, and peasant organizations was being conducted in a systematic manner.



U Aye Ko said regional party committees must devote their time to economic and agricultural work, and in doing so, provide close guidance at village, ward, and grass-roots levels. It would also be necessary for them to ensure that marine products are produced in accordance with targetted plans as well as expose and report corrupt practices. The committees must also supervise social matters, and the practice of cooperatives raising funds through the sale of goods allocated to them to people who were not entitled to these goods must also be stopped. Efforts also must be made to lower prices, U Aye Ko said.

The joint general secretary then gave a speech. He said the party must provide leadership intent upon making the socialist democratic machinery more efficient and active and upholding the interests of the majority above the individual. He also called for recording accurate figures and statistics in economics, and noted the need to continually go on field trips so that party members would be in touch with reality.

In conclusion, he called on those present to work with a new spirit and new vigor for the successful realization of the forthcoming Fifth 4-Year Plan.

The meeting ended at 1530.

#### PAPER CITED ON REBEL CASUALTIES REPORT

HK040618 Hong Kong AFP in English 0503 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Rangoon, Aug 4 (AFP) — Burmese Army troops have killed more than 9,000 rebels in the past four years, the state-run VANGUARD DAILY said here today.

Troops have also captured 3,000 rebels, and seized more than 6,000 weapons, 60 motor vehicles and 100 radio sets, VANGUARD said, quoting information given at the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) conference here.

The rebels were described as belonging to various groups in the country.

The BSPP yesterday began its fifth congress with a caution from Burmese strongman Ne Win that delegates should think first of state and party and not be disheartened if they are dropped from the Central Committee.

His remarks fuelled rumours of major changes in the party, including a continued purge of the 260 member Central Committee said to be clearing the way for the introduction of women.

The Burmese Government faces a number of insurgent groups, including the Adventist Christian Karens, the Kachin Independence Army and a number of minority groups. The government said for the first time earlier this year that it planned to eliminate all insurgency.

U.S. LAWYERS' REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS CRITICIZED

BK081140 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Station editorial: "A Slandering Maneuver To Cover Up an Aggressive Nature"]

[Text] According to recent foreign reports, a committee of U.S. lawyers for the defense of international human rights recently issued a report on so-called human rights violations by the PRK against the Cambodian people. What is the meaning of this slanderous and insane report?

It is evident that this report was made completely upon the initiative of and with pressure from reactionary leaders in the warmongering Reagan administration. In fact, this report was just an effort to dupe people and confuse them over the U.S. imperialists' policy of interfering in other people's internal affairs which is being implemented in Cambodia as well as in the three Indochinese countries and other countries in the region. We should recall the fact that during their war of aggression in the Indochinese Peninsula, the U.S. imperialists used B-52's, chemical weapons, and other firepower to destroy public property and kill innocent people, particularly elderly people and children in Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. What was the extent of that destruction? What was most painful was that, apart from the destruction of land, public buildings, property, and human lives, the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression -- aimed at establishing a neo-colonialist regime in the Indochinese Peninsula -- left a legacy of orphans and widows. The toxic chemical substances used during the U.S. war of aggression are still having serious consequences on human lives, land, and crops. At that time, did the U.S. reactionaries raise their voices about violated human rights?

Furthermore, while the genocidal Pol Pot clique was usurping state authority and massacring the Cambodian race -- more than 3 million people were killed -- at the instigation of the Beijing Chinese expansionist clique, did any organization or any U.S. lawyers' committee demand justice or clamor about the violation of human rights in Cambodia? The brutal and savage war of the U.S. imperialists to repress the just struggle of the three Indochinese peoples clearly shows who respects human rights and who represses them. The U.S. imperialists have always considered a warmongering and expansionist policy a good one. They have always tried to play the Chinese card to achieve their aim of annexing weak countries, particularly the Indochinese Peninsula and Southeast Asia.

Following the toppling of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, forcing it to seek refuge on Thai territory, the U.S. imperialists, in close cooperation with the Beijing Chinese expansionist clique and reactionaries among ASEAN leaders -- Thailand in particular -- have made efforts to secretly provide support and assistance such as war material, weapons, and ammunition to allow the remnant bandits of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk to infiltrate and carry out subversive activities to destroy the peaceful life of the Cambodian people. The undeniable evidence was that in 1982, many CIA officials, in conjunction with Thai military advisers, trained bands of reactionary Cambodians on Thai territory and provided millions of dollars worth of aid to these bands to use in opposing the Cambodian people's rebirth.

More recently, following the visit to Thailand by adviser to the U.S. Defense Department Richard Armitage, a U.S. congressional subcommittee decided to provide \$5 million worth of military assistance to the remnant bandits of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk. Furthermore, during his visit to Thailand prior to the 18th conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz promised to provide another \$3 million assistance to Thailand to support the Cambodian reactionaries.

So, does the granting of assistance by Reagan and his accomplices to these traitors represent a respect for human rights or repression and violation of these rights?

The insane and slanderous report by this U.S. lawyers committee was clearly aimed at desperately covering up the disgrace of the U.S. defeat in Vietnam which has been deeply ingrained in the minds of the American and progressive peoples the world over. It was also aimed at creating trouble and instability in Cambodia and Indochina and covering up the policy of containment and interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia and the three Indochinese countries. Everyone knows that over the past 6 years, under the leadership of the PRK's party and government, the Cambodian people, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army, have been fighting to defend and build the Cambodian fatherland and advance it toward glorious progress. Furthermore, the party and government have adopted an extensive clemency policy toward misled persons. This has made these people realize the authorities' good deed and return to society and the nation in increasing numbers. The life of people, as well as that of persons who were misled by enemy propaganda and who have since returned to the fold, have been constantly supported and assisted by the party.

The report by the U.S. lawyers' committee was the complete opposite of reality. This was an insane slander. The Cambodian people strongly denounce this perfidious maneuver of the U.S. imperialists, completely reject this most ill-natured report, and demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately put an end to all acts of interference in the PRK's internal affairs.

#### COMMUNIQUE ON INDOCHINESE-INDIA SEMINAR

BK081405 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 8 -- The following communique was released in Phnom Penh Wednesday afternoon at the end of the three-day "Indochinese countries-India seminar":

The seminar was held from 5-7 August, 1985. The delegates visited Angkor Wat and saw other institutions in Phnom Penh. They were received by H.E. Mr Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The following is the summary of the discussions and conclusions:

1. World situation: There have been important changes in the world situation as well as in the situation of the Southeast Asian region since the first seminar held in New Delhi in March, 1984. In the global field, the strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, which was established in the 1970s, has not been upset; the military detente in Europe and in East-West relations has been maintained; the powerful growth of the forces of peace and national independence has been accelerated. Attempts to reverse the trend of development of history towards peace have failed. The resumption of the negotiations between the USA and the Soviet Union after six years of tension bears clear testimony to this end. China's continued efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union and to readjust its policy for this purpose is a welcome trend which is an indication of the growing tendency among peoples in all countries for strengthening peace and reducing world tension. It also demonstrates that the policy of confrontation has been pushed back and the policy of dialogue and settling international disputes is gaining strength. However, [words indistinct] the manoeuvres and actions of the imperialist and the other war-like forces, we should also remain vigilant and be on the alert.



From the stand point of nonaligned developing countries, the situation has recently deteriorated. The global negotiations, the draft treaty of the Law of the Sea, the effort to establish a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, and similar efforts have not moved forward. Further sophistication of nuclear and conventional weapons, including the star wars plan (SDI) has accentuated the international security and environment. World public opinion must, therefore, be mobilised against these negative and dangerous trends.

2. In the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress, particularly in the struggle to reduce world tension, against the arms race encouraged by the imperialists and other war-like elements, the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] with India as its chairman, has made constant efforts to take constructive initiatives for the noble goals of maintaining peace, security and the pace of development.

This seminar highly appreciates and welcomes the results recorded in Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's recent diplomatic initiatives, especially his continued efforts in strengthening India's friendly relationship with all peace-loving national and progressive forces the world over. The seminar also welcomes India's efforts in its capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement in striving for goals set forth at the N.A.M. seventh summit conference.

3. The seminar takes note of the profound changes in Asia, especially in South-East Asia and South Asia, in recent years and the challenges faced by the people in these regions. The striking feature of the situation in Asia is the awakening of the people who have become masters of their own destinies after a prolonged and resolute struggle in which they eventually won their fundamental national rights. But imperialism, expansionism and their supporters are not willing to abandon their designs and activities against the people in these regions who only desire peace and prosperity for their own countries and have no aggressive designs against any other country. The peace and security of India and the three Indochina countries have been and still continue to be threatened. The supply by foreign powers of modern weapons of all kinds to Thailand and Pakistan (including development of nuclear [words indistinct] to the latter) and interference in the internal affairs are an effort to destabilise independent countries. The imperialists, expansionists and other reactionary forces are seeking all means to undermine and [words indistinct] to dominate the Indochinese countries.

4. The seminar rejoices at the magnificent achievements in all fields recorded by the people in the three Indochinese countries over the past year. The outstanding achievement [words indistinct] significant is the miraculous rebirth of Kampuchea.

The strengthening of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the growth of Kampuchea's people's army have facilitated the gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces which will continue in the coming months and years. The existence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has become a reality that cannot be denied by shutting one's eyes or burying one's head in sand like an ostrich.

The world cannot and must not forget the large-scale inhuman atrocities committed on the Kampuchean people by the Pol Pot clique: More than one half [passage indistinct] the ground; Muslim mosques were converted into piggeries and Buddhist temples into manure dumps; statues of Hindu gods such as Vishnu, Shiva and Brahma were broken to pieces in the National Museum.

5. The seminar heard the intervention by the Lao delegation on the hostile policies of Thailand and China against the People's Republic of Laos. Those policies have resulted in deterioration of Lao-Thai and Lao-China relations.

All the delegates to the seminar affirm that efforts should be made to persuade Thailand to respond to the proposals from Laos in order to have early talks to find solutions to disputed problems by peaceful means on the basis of the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence, in conformity with Lao-Thai joint statements in 1979 and the resolutions reached at the 7th nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi.

The seminar also affirms that to encourage normalisation of relations between the three Indochinese countries and China, China must end its hostile policy toward the countries mentioned above, in the interest of the three Indochinese countries and the Chinese people as well as in the interest of peace and stability in the Asian region and the world.

6. The world must understand that the people of Kampuchea will never accept the return of Pol Pot and his clique who have no control on any part of Kampuchea [passage indistinct] occupy its rightful place to represent Kampuchean in the U.N. and other international organisations.

The current situation especially on the western border of Kampuchea is the essence of the Kampuchean question and the root cause of tension in Southeast Asia. People are realising that threats and attempts to use the Kampuchean question to oppose the three Indochinese countries are aimed at weakening all the Southeast Asian parties concerned with a view to realise expansionist and hegemonistic forces and some war-like personalities who want to maintain tension and confrontation in Southeast Asia. They try to bolster the Pol Pot clique in order to oppose the three Indochinese countries; they turn down every peace initiative from the Indochinese countries and resort to all means to block many other countries' efforts to encourage a dialogue and bring about a political solution acceptable to all sides.

7. The seminar highly values the traditional relations of peace, friendship, cooperation and mutual trust between India and the Indochinese countries. The Indochinese peoples and the Indian people are closely bound together by history, culture and geography in their common struggle for peace, national independence and social progress. That India was one of the first countries to have recognised the People's Republic of Kampuchea was a brave and wise decision in accordance with the realities on the ground and international law, thus setting a bright example for others to follow; the three Indochinese peoples and the Indian people share a common goal, i.e., the struggle for peace, consolidation of national independence and socio-economic development. In this struggle, the Indochinese countries and India face common threats and dangers. Security and development are among the greatest challenges to all of [word indistinct].

The seminar agrees that the continuation and consolidation of solidarity and cooperation between India and the Indochinese countries are factors of [words indistinct] necessity and stresses the significance and importance of the solidarity and cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and India in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields.

8. Political: The seminar believes that the Indochinese countries and India [words indistinct] shoulder to shoulder in cooperation for the common goals of peace, security, national independence, social progress and opposing the arms race. It reaffirms the need for unity and cooperation in the Nonaligned Movement on the problems of retaining the movement's goals; to struggle for peace and national independence and to evolve a just international economic, cultural and information world order on the basis of equality and democracy, to try to maintain and reinforce the resolutions reached at the sixth and seventh nonaligned summit conferences on the representation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the movement, as well as on problems of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in South Asia and Southeast Asia.



The seminar is of the view that the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability and cooperation is closely linked with the struggle of the Indian people and other peoples for a region of peace and cooperation in South Asia and for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. In the struggle for this noble cause, we should broaden cooperation with other forces of peace in Asia and the world over.

9. On economic, scientific and technological cooperation, the seminar realises that development is a great challenge for India and the Indochinese countries. In this field, India is a more developed country capable of sharing its valuable experience with the Indochinese countries. On the basis of lasting cooperation in a planned manner and mutual benefit, India continues to offer the Indochinese countries favorable conditions for cooperation in all fields: economic, scientific, technological and cultural.

As experience in recent years has shown, India's advances in developing agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, fisheries, etc. is suitable for application in the Indochinese countries. Many economic, scientific, technological and cultural delegations have been exchanged between India and the Indochinese countries and effective results have been recorded. On this occasion, the three Indochinese countries wish to express their sincere thanks to the government and brotherly people of India for their assistance and cooperation.

The seminar unanimously expressed its concern for the safeguarding and preservation of the cultural property and institutions destroyed in recent years, especially in Kampuchea. It noted with appreciation the offer of India to initiate a conservation programme for Angkor Wat, one of the world's greatest monuments. The seminar recommended mobilisation of international resources for this monumental task. India expressed her willingness to initiate the process.

10. Delegates to the seminar expressed their sincere thanks to the government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other bodies concerned on the People's Republic of Kampuchea for their hospitality and for providing all favourable conditions for the success of the seminar. They also wish to express their profound gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, president of the Council of Ministers, for the cordial reception he extended to all the delegations at the seminar.

11. It was agreed that the third seminar be held in the [word indistinct] of 1986 at New Delhi on mutually convenient dates.

#### RADIO RECOUNTS PAST WEEK'S MILITARY EVENTS

BK090453 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Pol Pot bandits and other Cambodian reactionaries taking refuge in Thai territory have sneaked over from the other side of the border into our territory in an attempt to retake positions lost to us last dry season and to commit sabotage, robbing our people and planting mines to destroy our communications lines. However, they could not escape punishment by our vigilant Revolutionary Armed Forces and people. All their penetration attempts were smashed by our KPRAF in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers.

Last week, our Revolutionary Armed Forces and Vietnamese Army volunteers launched 48 operations against enemy elements on all battlefields. We put out of action 273 enemies of all stripes, including 90 killed, 35 wounded, and 70 captured; 78 turned themselves in to our revolutionary authorities. We seized 109 assorted weapons, 40 B-40 rockets, 2 mines, a field radio, and some war materiel.



Hearing about the all-round development of our revolution and clearly grasping the clemency policy of our party and state which our local authorities have implemented well, many enemy soldiers who sneaked into our country to launch activities against us have deserted the enemy ranks and returned to our national society. For example, 28 misled persons have returned to our revolution and their families in Tang Krasang and Krang Lovea communes of Kompong Chhnang Province. In Trapeang Reang, Lbaeuk, Sre Cheng, and Sre Khnong communes of Kampot Province, 26 misled persons have returned to the revolution.

#### PRINCE RANNARIT 'ENCOURAGED' BY VISIT

PM080931 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Aug 85 p 4

[Jacques Bekaert dispatch: "Cambodia: When Sihanouk and Phnom Penh Forces Avoid Confrontation..."]

[Text] Bangkok -- Prince Norodom Rannarit, son and personal representative of Prince Sihanouk and supreme commander of the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS), has just spent 4 days on Cambodian territory. He visited several villages in Oddar Meanchey Province.

Accompanied by his brother, Prince Chakrapong, and Chief of Operations General Toan Chay, Norodom Rannarit was in Cambodia from 26 through 29 July. Often marching at night, the prince and his 40-man escort visited three villages in the border province, where most of the ANS bases are situated. In the largest of these villages, the prince met with a number of Western journalists.

Oddar Meanchey Province, the favored zone of operations of the ANS, which seems to enjoy the civilian population's support, has also been penetrated by Vietnamese soldiers, who have established several command posts there, and by the Armed Forces of the PRK -- in principle pro-Soviet.

The ANS has nevertheless installed soldiers in several villages. According to the administrator of one of these (an administrator actually installed by the present Phnom Penh regime) the PRK soldiers inform the Sihanoukist troops of their arrival by letter, which enables the nationalist troops to withdraw for the duration of the operation. "We are among Khmer," Prince Rannarit told us on his return from Cambodia. "We are thus avoiding unnecessary loss of life on both sides."

This is the first time that the young prince, formerly a political science teacher at Aix-en-Provence University, has penetrated so deep into Cambodian territory. The villages he visited are about 30 km from the Thai border.

Prince Rannarit's visit is intended primarily to show the international public that, despite the recent Vietnamese offensive during the dry season, the resistance forces are still active and able to operate within Cambodia. U.S. journalists from the CBS television network recently accompanied Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) troops into the Sisophon area (Battambang Province),

Though Prince Rannarit claimed to be encouraged by his visit to Cambodia, he nevertheless told us that he was very disappointed by the lack of cooperation, apart from that among the three groups within the anti-Vietnamese coalition, or at least between its two noncommunist components. He also mentioned possible resignation unless certain friendly countries make greater efforts to secure closer cooperation between the ANS and KPNLF.

Military experts agree that relations remain difficult between the two groups and that the work of the bipartite committee on the military integration of the two factions remains very slow, but they point out that the problems are clear, especially at the top. According to one Western diplomat, cases of mutual assistance and even joint action in the field are "more frequent than is believed."

From the strictly military viewpoint, the counteroffensive begun in June by the Vietnamese troops with a view to driving back to the Thai border the resistance groups that have infiltrated the western Cambodian provinces seems to have slowed. One Western expert who returned recently from Phnom Penh said that the level of resistance activity has fallen too. This has been partly reflected in the reduced numbers of war wounded in Cambodia's hospitals.

**Clarifies Position vis-a-vis CGDK**

BK090101 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Aug 85 p 4

[From "Letters to the Editor" column]

[Text] Dear Sir,

Following recent press reports asserting that HRH Prince Norodom Rannarit has threatened to quit the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Office of the Personal Representative of HRH Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Kampuchea and Asia wishes to clarify the matter as follows:

1. HRH Prince Norodom Rannarit is not a member of any of the Coordinating Committees of the CGDK. Thus, he does not occupy any position in the CGDK.
2. HRH Prince Norodom Rannarit is the Personal Representative of HRH Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Kampuchea and Asia and Supreme Commander of the ANS [National Sihanoukist Army]. The above positions are outside the framework of the CGDK.
3. In the event of HRH Prince Norodom Rannarit leaving both above named positions, it is expected that FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and the ANS will remain as partners of the CGDK, if HRH Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of FUNCINPEC, so desires.

[Signed] Office of the Personal Representative of HRH Norodom Sihanouk

**TRADE UNION CADRES HOLD NATIONAL MEETING 6 AUG**

BK070514 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] A national meeting of trade union cadres was held at the office of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions on the morning of 6 August to sum up the results of trade union activities and work performed by workers and personnel in the 1st half of 1985, set targets for implementation in the 2d half of the year, persuade workers and personnel to create feasts to welcome the coming fifth party congress, and elect additional members to the Central Committee.

Attending the meeting in the presidium were Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Organization Commission, and vice chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions. Also attending the meeting were the comrades: secretaries, deputy secretaries, and members of trade union committees attached to provinces, municipalities, ministries, offices, mass organizations, enterprises, and factories, and 158 cadres from the federation.

After Comrade Mat Ly made the opening speech, Comrade Say Phuthang spoke praising the feats and progress of workers and personnel and the past activities of trade unions.



The comrade called on all participants to discuss thoroughly and in depth all previous good experiences to set targets effectively for implementation by trade unions, thus vigorously stimulating the revolutionary movements of workers and personnel and, especially, encouraging workers and personnel to fulfill successfully the three requirements -- abiding by labor discipline, enhancing the sense of creativity in carrying out production to increase output, and heightening the sense of responsibility in protecting collective property.

Comrade Say Phuthang stressed: On the basis of these three requirements, trade unions must select and introduce outstanding cadres, personnel, and workers to the party so that after becoming party members they will be able to contribute to building genuine revolutionary forces in localities, thus successfully carrying out all revolutionary tasks assigned by the party and people.

#### VODK ON SRV, USSR REJECTION OF ASEAN PROPOSAL

BK081319 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "The SRV-USSR Rejection of ASEAN's Recent Proposal for Settling the Cambodian Question Clearly Indicates That the Two Countries Have Not Abandoned Their Aggressive and Expansionist Ambition Against Southeast Asia"]

[Text] On 8 July, the ASEAN foreign ministers made a proposal for the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian question by calling for proximity talks between the CGDK and Vietnam. The proposal is aimed at seeking fundamental principles for a comprehensive, political settlement of the Cambodian problem, including the withdrawal of all foreign forces -- Vietnamese aggressor forces -- from Cambodia, national reconciliation, and elections under UN supervision in order to let our Cambodian people decide our own destiny.

The proposal by the ASEAN nations has been supported by many countries as a reasonable and flexible proposal that the parties concerned should respond in a constructive way. On 15 July, the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast a statement dated 6 July by the Democratic Kampuchean side in which it emphasized its stand regarding a number of important issues, including that it would respect the result of an election in Cambodia if all Vietnamese aggressor forces were withdrawn from Cambodia. The statement, too, has been welcomed by many countries, which consider it reasonable and in conformity with the real situation in Cambodia, showing that the Democratic Kampuchean side wants to resolve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means on the basis of letting our Cambodian people decide our own destiny through a universal and free election under UN supervision.

The Hanoi authorities should have considered the statement thoroughly and given a positive response to it, but, no matter how reasonable a proposal it is, the Vietnamese regional expansionists and Soviet global expansionists have rejected and rudely chided it. The Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN has kept chiding the ASEAN proposal since it was put forth. During his recent visit to some ASEAN countries, Zaytsev also rejected the proposal. He said the proposal was not realistic. This clearly shows that Vietnam and the Soviet Union do not want to resolve the Cambodian problem. They always reject any proposal that mentions the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. It also means that the Hanoi authorities and the Soviet Union do not want to abandon their aggressive and expansionist ambition in Southeast Asia. They have stubbornly carried on their war of genocide against the Cambodian race and their expansionist strategies against Southeast Asia. The proposals for settling the Cambodian problem that they have made are all aimed only at deceiving world public opinion and serving their aggressive and expansionist strategies. Their proposals are not for the political settlement of the Cambodian problem by allowing our Cambodian people to decide our own destiny for which the world community has called.



Therefore, it is impossible to make any deal with Vietnam and the Soviet Union, as both are insanely preoccupied with their aggressive and expansionist ambition. To retreat a step will only enable Vietnam and the Soviet Union to advance another step. If we keep retreating, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will be able to move on until they succeed in their aggressive and expansionist ambition. If they succeed in using brute force to annex Cambodia now, they will certainly use this method to commit aggression against or annex other countries in the future. That is why the world community has all along been of the opinion that only by increasing all kinds of pressure on the Vietnamese-Soviet aggressors and jointly supporting the Cambodian people's just struggle to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors, thus plunging them into more serious difficulties in the military, political, economic, diplomatic, and other fields, will Vietnam and the Soviet Union be compelled to relax their aggressive stand and sit at a negotiating table to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means by withdrawing Vietnamese aggressor forces totally and unconditionally from Cambodia in order to let our Cambodian people decide our own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions.

#### VODK ON KHIEU SAMPHAN'S VISIT TO MAURITANIA

##### Talks With Foreign Minister

BK081159 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] On 4 August, Vice President Khieu Samphan and the Democratic Kampuchean delegation left Dakar, Senegal, for Nouakchott for a 4-day friendship visit to the friendly Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Upon arriving at Nouakchott airport, Vice President Khieu Samphan and the DK delegation were warmly welcomed by Foreign Minister Ahmed Ould Minnih and a number of Mauritanian officials.

On 4 August, Vice President Khieu Samphan held talks with the foreign minister of Mauritania. The talks proceeded in a cordial, warm, and fraternal atmosphere. After Vice President Khieu Samphan briefed him on the development of the Cambodian people's struggle, the Mauritanian foreign minister expressed joy at this development and affirmed the unswerving stand of Mauritania to support the cause of the Cambodian people's just struggle.

On the night of 4 August the Mauritanian foreign minister hosted a cordial reception in honor of Vice President Khieu Samphan and the DK delegation. Attending the reception were the foreign minister, another minister, and a number of Mauritanian officials. The reception was held in a warm, cordial, and fraternal atmosphere.

Earlier in the afternoon, the DK vice president and delegation also visited important projects reflecting achievement of the Mauritanian people and government under the leadership of President Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya.

##### Meets President

BK090700 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] On 5 August, President Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, received and had a cordial conversation with Vice President Khieu Samphan and the Democratic Kampuchean delegation he led. President Taya reaffirmed his unswerving support for the just cause of our Cambodian people's struggle.

Vice President Khieu Samphan conveyed the warm salutations of DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our CGDK, and our people to President Taya.

After listening attentively to Vice President Khieu Samphan's briefing on the development of our Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, President Taya expressed his and the Mauritanian Government's support for our struggle.

VOICE ON NATURE OF SRV'S 'WAR OF AGGRESSION'

BK090626 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "The True Nature of Vietnam's Current War of Aggression in Cambodia Is a Genocidal War To Exterminate the Cambodian Race"]

[Text] At present, all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world are highly concerned over the true nature of the war of aggression of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy in Cambodia. All these countries have clearly realized that Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia is not a normal war of aggression as waged by the colonialists in the past. The true nature of Vietnam's war of aggression is that it is the most savage, brutal, and barbarous genocidal war to exterminate the Cambodian race in the 20th century.

By examining concrete activities in Cambodia of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who have killed more than 2.5 million innocent Cambodians -- the young and the elderly, males and females -- with all their means, everybody has clearly realized that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are more savage and fascist murderers than Hitler's Nazis in the past.

First, since they attacked and annexed Cambodia at the end of 1978, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have massacred Cambodian people with all types of weapons. They have fired cannon and machine guns, killed many groups of our people, and arrested, jailed, and tortured our people. They have cut the throats and abdomens of our people. They have even burned our people alive. In some places, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have used their tanks to fire at and run over our innocent people in many villages. They have not even spared babies.

Second, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have used famine to massacre the Cambodian people. During the past nearly 7 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have stolen and destroyed the belongings, paddy, rice, cattle, agricultural tools, rice fields, farmlands, and houses of our people. They have transported our people's belongings to Vietnam. They have burned the people's belongings that they could not transport to their country. This is not normal robbery but a way to rob and plunder our people of everything so that they cannot survive. Furthermore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have confined our people to restricted areas. They do not let our people work in the rice fields and on the farmlands to earn a living, causing a serious famine that has killed many of our people.

Third, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have killed our Cambodian people with chemical weapons. They have used toxic gas and toxic chemicals to massacre our people. These toxic chemicals are extremely savage and barbarous weapons, categorically banned by mankind and the world community.

Fourth, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have used another means to kill our people. They have forced our people to work for them. Our people do not have time to work for themselves and earn a living. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have forced our people to leave their houses and villages and settle in poor areas without rice, water, or economic activity. The aggressors have done so to massacre our people. In fact, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have recently forced hundreds of thousands of Cambodians from the eastern, southern, and central regions of the country to walk across the country to clear brush and build supply roads for them in western Cambodia, which is a battle zone seriously affected with malaria. Tens of thousands of these conscripts have been killed because they were forced to work very hard and were afflicted with malaria. There is lack of medicine and food. Some of these conscripts have been



killed by the Vietnamese enemy's mines. This is a new form of the genocidal activity of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors against the Cambodian people and race.

In parallel with this forced gathering and deployment of our people to die in western Cambodia, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have transported many more of their nationals to Cambodia. These Vietnamese nationals have stolen our people's villages, rice fields, farmlands, and houses. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have forced our people to stay in arid land without shelter, food, and medicines. These people could not survive; many died tragically of famine and illness.

All of these are ways the Vietnamese enemy aggressors reduce and massacre our people. This is unprecedented in over 2,000 years of Cambodian history. All of these are concrete examples of the most serious crimes committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and exterminators of the Cambodian race. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors dare to commit all these crimes to exterminate the Cambodian race and swallow Cambodian territory to make it a part of Vietnam. Although in the 20th century mankind has a high culture and international law to defend small peoples, the Vietnamese dare to violate these laws. In the past, they have swallowed other territories and exterminated other races. At present, the Vietnamese have been arrogant in implementing their policy of swallowing other territories and eliminating other races. In fact, the Vietnamese swallowed the entire Champa [former kingdom located in present-day central Vietnam] in the 17th century. Our Kampuchea Kroom [southern part of present-day Vietnam, which belonged to the Kingdom of Cambodia], which was almost the same size as our present-day Cambodian territory, was completely swallowed by the Vietnamese in the 19th century.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to swallow present day Cambodian territory. In the past nearly 7 years of their war of aggression in Cambodia, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have violated the principles of international law, the UN Charter, and the Nonaligned Movement. The international community has condemned the Vietnamese with every passing day and has called on them to withdraw their forces from Cambodia. The world community has asked the Vietnamese to respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have completely ignored these condemnations and calls by the international community. They have pursued their aggression and genocidal war against the Cambodian people and race.

The Cambodian people know the Vietnamese enemy very well. They know the Vietnamese enemy well from history, and now they have learned more about the Vietnamese. The Cambodian people have clearly realized that it is necessary for them to unite and stage a more vigorous struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Moreover, the world community should unite and bring stronger pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors. By so doing, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will encounter many more difficulties, will be seriously defeated, bogged down, and in a complete impasse until they are forced to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions.



VIENTIANE QUESTIONS REGIONAL ROLE OF ASEAN

BK090504 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 8 Aug 85

["Talk": "Whose Interests Is ASEAN Serving?"]

[Text] Respected Listeners: On 8 August 1967, an agreement was signed in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, establishing ASEAN to promote and develop economic and cultural relations among five Southeast Asian countries -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Nevertheless, constrained by the imperialists and various reactionary forces in the past, ASEAN's concrete activities have not proceeded according to its stated principles. At present, the White House is especially jealous of ASEAN, which it regards as an 18-year-old girl and as a good card for it to play.

ASEAN now comprises six countries, Brunei having become the sixth member on 7 January 1984. This group has a total area of 3,057,516 square kilometers and approximately 273 million inhabitants. It was recently reported that Papua New Guinea will join.

ASEAN was established when the U.S. imperialists were intensifying their war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries. For this reason, ASEAN was established merely to implement an artful plan of the United States -- to use Thailand and the Philippines, which had been members of the SEATO [Southeast Asia Treaty Organization] military bloc of aggressors since 1954, to incite other countries in the region to contribute to the war against Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia and to help protect Washington's interests in the region. Meanwhile, some ASEAN countries that were once members of the SEATO military grouping acted as faithful lackeys of Washington in carrying out its aggressive war schemes. Now, expecting some benefits from the imperialists and international reactionaries, Thailand has continued to carry out the dark schemes of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists -- one cause of the current tension in Southeast Asia.

Since ASEAN's establishment, its member countries' economies have not developed as they should have because of the imperialists' arms race policy. From 1979 to 1980 alone, ASEAN countries increased their purchase of arms and military equipment by 638 percent. This percentage is higher now that Washington has announced the sale of its F-16 aircraft. Thailand and other ASEAN countries are now stealing their people's money to purchase this aircraft without regard for the people's poverty. In addition to being exploited and robbed of their natural resources, the working people in various ASEAN countries are subject to exploitation and oppression by the national capitalists and owners of factories and plants. This has caused untold suffering, particularly among workers and peasants.

The ASEAN grouping has now become an important market for the United States, Japan, the EEC, and other capitalist countries. Unable to compete with foreign goods produced with higher technology, the ASEAN countries' economic situation is beset with unemployment, trade imbalances, and increasing foreign debts. Another worrisome situation for the ASEAN nations is that Washington is seeking every way and means to turn ASEAN into a military and political grouping under Washington's protection and control so that it can be used as a tool to protect imperialist interests in the Pacific and Indian Ocean.

It is now clear that the head of the White House is extremely worried following the defeat of the U.S. imperialists in Indochina and the 1977 collapse of the SEATO military grouping -- Washington's tool for carrying out the war of aggression against Indochina -- and following the recent breakdown of ANZUS, because no one is protecting what they call vital U.S. interests in the region.

Washington can now see only ASEAN and is seeking ways and tricks to urge this young ASEAN girl, whom the White House thinks it can get interested in accepting the Pentagon -- an old man who has time and again become a widower -- as her beloved husband. To achieve this aim, Washington sent a high-level delegation to attend the annual ASEAN conference in July of this year to play its new card.

Thanks to the foreign policy of aggression and expansionism-hegemonism by the imperialists and the international reactionaries against Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia and thanks to the blind implementation of the imperialists' dark schemes by some ASEAN countries, the situation in Southeast Asia has become tense, thus threatening peace and stability in the region and running counter to the aspirations of the people in the region. For this reason, the proposals advanced by various Indochinese countries to create a trend of peace and to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace as announced in the 18 January 1985 communique of the conference of the Lao, Vietnamese, and PRK foreign ministers have enjoyed the admiration and broader support of the various nations in the region.

PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY FOR U.S. TEXTILE TALKS

## Memorandum in Progress

BK090115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] ASEAN ambassadors to Thailand will meet the U.S. congressional delegation led by Congressman Samuel Gibbons (Democrat-Florida) following its talks with the Thai team on the pending Jenkins Bill, which seeks to limit textile imports into the United States.

The Thai team will be led by Deputy Industry Minister Chairayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya.

Both the Thai team and the ASEAN envoys are expected to lobby against the protectionist legislation which will cut Thailand's textile exports to the United States from 8,600 million baht to 3,000 million baht.

The delegation is scheduled to arrive in Bangkok for a three-day visit on August 17. Mr Gibbons is chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Trade of the powerful Ways and Means Committee.

Meanwhile, a memorandum drawn by Thailand's private and public sectors is to be submitted to the U.S. representative during their visit, to express the risk to Thailand's political stability if the bill is passed, said Anan Panyarachun, president of the Association of International Trading Company.

Mr Anan, chairman of the Executive Board of the Saha Union Group, will represent the private sector at the August 19 meeting. He said that representatives, both private and public, are drawing up the memorandum.

He said that the memorandum is based on the objectives of the Thai side on the problems likely to be caused by the bill.

The memorandum is expected to be completed soon.

Mr Anan said that Thai representatives had agreed to make the U.S. side realize the risk to Thailand's political stability if the Jenkins Bill is approved.

"They may not understand the importance of this problem, especially when millions of Thais could lose their jobs," he said.

Mr Anan also said that he hopes that President Reagan would veto the bill if it is approved by the U.S. Congress, so that the second U.S. Congress consideration would need two out of three votes.

The Thai textile and garment industry, he said, employed no less than 600,000 and is the source of income for millions more.

He said that Thai textile and garment exports are recorded at 8,000 million baht per year. The approval of the Jenkins Bill would lower this by about 60-70 percent to about 2,500 million baht.

"We realise the trade deficit problem of the U.S. because it is similar to what's happening here. But we would like to show them that they are solving it by the wrong means," said Mr Anan.

The first round of meetings will take place during breakfast on August 19, and will be led by Yuk na Thalang, Phongsak Atsakun and Chot Sophonphanit.



**Foreign Ministry Meeting**

BK091012 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Aug 85 p 28

[Text] The Foreign Ministry this morning hosted a major meeting to oppose the pending Jenkins Bill, which seeks to limit textile imports into the United States, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri and deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry for the economy Wiphak Phinyoying said this morning.

Attending the meeting were representatives from Parliament, government agencies, and the private sector concerned with the textile industry in Thailand.

The meeting was chaired by Deputy Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya who will lead the Thai team to talks on the pending bill with Congressman Samuel Gibbons (Democrat-Florida) who is scheduled to visit Bangkok from August 17-19.

Representatives from the three sectors are to discuss on Thailand's strategy to deal with congressman Gibbons when they hold the talks on August 19 at 3:30 p.m.

The Government representatives comprise Foreign Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin, secretary-general of the National Economic and Social Development Board, Dr Sano Unakun, Bank of Thailand's Governor Kamchon Sathirakun, Prime Minister's Economic Advisor Wiraphong Ramangkun, directors-general of the Foreign Trade Department and the Foreign Ministry's Economics Department.

The private sectors were the Board of Trade, the Thai Bankers' Association and the Thai Industrial Association.

They will also discuss Gen Prem Tinsulanon's and ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila's stance on the Jenkins Bill when they meet with Congressman Gibbons.

Mr Gibbons is scheduled to arrive by a special plane, arriving at Don Muang Airport at 2:55 p.m. He plans to meet representatives of the Thai private sector involved with the textile industry on August 19 at 10 a.m.

However, this meeting had been rearranged to be at the same time in the afternoon for all sectors.

Congressman Gibbons that afternoon will also make a courtesy call on Prime Minister Prem and the Foreign Minister at 2 p.m. and 3.15 p.m. respectively.

He is later scheduled to meet ASEAN ambassadors in Thailand.

Mr Sawanit expressed deep concern at the possibility that the bill would be passed as 294 members of the U.S. House of Representatives out of 454 showed their support for the bill while 54 out of 100 senators also supported the bill.

LAO ENVOY SUMMONED TO RECEIVE MEMORANDUM

BK090912 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday summoned Laotian Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong and handed him a memorandum.

The content of the memorandum, presented to the envoy by Political Department Director-General Thep Thewakun, was not known. Last Saturday, Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet handed a memorandum to Nit Phibunsongkhram, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's International Organisation Department, when he was in Vientiane to attend a meeting.

Observers specializing in political warfare noted that there are many reasons behind Laos' move to revive the negotiations over the three disputed villages. First, Laos is being manipulated by other dominating countries. Second, Laos wants to redirect world attention from the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia to the Thai-Lao border dispute. Third, the 40th UN General Assembly will be held in September, presenting an opportunity for Laos to discredit Thailand in the eyes of the world community. Fourth, Laos is being used by Vietnam as a tool to slander Thailand and counter ASEAN's struggle to retain the UN seat for the CGDK and maintain its legitimacy as the Government of Cambodia. Fifth, Vietnam schemes to take the UN seat from the CGDK for its puppet Heng Samrin regime.

Dear compatriots, ties between the Thai and Lao people have been established from time immemorial because we are of the same blood. At present, our fraternal Lao people detest the rule imposed on them by the Lao leadership, but they must be silent because of the power of the guns. They are biding their time. The Lao leaders of Vietnamese descent have been oppressing and persecuting our fraternal Lao people and behaving in a very provocative and aggressive manner because they are dictated to by other dominating countries. The Lao people will have no rights or freedom as long as the Lao leaders carry the Vietnamese yoke. They must join hands to liberate themselves from the yoke and turn Laos into a free and independent country before Thai-Lao relations can be normalized and before they can live together and share the joys and sorrows with us as they did in the past.

Thailand welcomes and is willing to attend negotiations over the three border villages -- if that is the real desire of the Lao people and there is no unscrupulous incentive behind the scheme. The Lao leaders are requested to be sincere in holding the negotiations, which should include other similar problems between the two countries. The negotiations over the three villages were once held in Bangkok but totally failed due to Laos' insincerity and capriciousness.

We would like to point out to our Thai people that the Lao leaders have ruled the country with oppression, forcing hundreds of thousands of Lao people to flee to Thailand and resettle in third countries. The Lao leaders have to endure all the shame for they are unable to develop the country and secure the well being of their own people. They create problems with Thailand in a bid to divert the Lao people's attention from poverty and hardship to conflicts between the two countries. The fraternal Lao people, who are fair-minded, must have realized that their leaders are serving other countries by slandering Thailand despite the helpful hand that has always been extended to Laos.

Thanks to the sublime power of the Thai kings, Thailand has survived political crises and colonial wars. Dear listeners, from the developments in Laos, we can learn the lesson that Laos has been enslaved by other countries because the people lack unity. If we submit ourselves to the influence of other countries, our nation will lose its independence like Laos. The Thai nation has a long history and the Thai people are known for their love of freedom. We will never allow any other country to dominate or oppress us. We will always be united. We will practice restraint in the face of Lao provocations. However, our restraint also has its limit. We have the right to defend ourselves against and punish any aggressor. We urge the Lao leaders to quickly end and refrain from further provocative acts so that we can peacefully coexist with each other.



ARMY RADIO CONDEMNS LAO 'PROVOCATIVE ACTS'

BK081250 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Sayamanusati program]

[Text] Good morning, dear listeners. After the ASEAN countries proposed a solution to the problem of the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Cambodia through proximity talks in the resolution adopted during the 18th ASEAN meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Laos held a news conference in Vientiane accusing Thailand of attempting to avoid negotiating about the disputed three border villages in Uttaradit Province and improving Thai-Lao relations.

Our Sayamanusati program therefore would like to present this morning an article entitled "The Provocative Loser," to expose the crooked nature of the Lao leaders, who allow themselves to be used and manipulated like puppets by Vietnam and shamelessly degrade their own dignity as Vietnam's obedient slaves.

The Lao leaders' clamoring about the three border villages dispute is a unilateral act because the Thai side has already solved the problem. In July 1984, the Lao leaders accused Thailand of violating its territory. In response to the accusation and for the sake of the brotherly relations between the two countries, Thailand, a peace-loving country, decided to withdraw its forces deeper inside Thai territory, away from the troubled border area, so as to reduce the tension and end the problem. However, Thailand reserves its right to claim sovereignty over the disputed area which must be proved in the future by international law.

The Lao leaders also accused Thailand of forcing 992 inhabitants of the 3 villages to move into Thai territory. The fact is that these people fled communist rule to seek freedom in Thailand. The Thai Government and people sympathize with them, for they have come in search of safety under the patronage of the Thai monarch. For humanitarian reasons, they have been provided land upon which to live and earn their living at Huai Yang village. Meanwhile, they are allowed to choose to live on either side of the border. However, they refuse to return to Laos, where there are no rights or freedoms, and have chosen to remain in Thailand. They told reporters that they feel more comfortable in Thailand than in Laos, where they had to live under oppression and had difficult lives.

Dear listeners, not very long after that, the Soviet Southeast Asian Department's director general paid a visit to Thailand and called on the Thai permanent secretary for foreign affairs and exchanged views with the directors general of Thailand's Political and International Organizations Departments. The Soviet official conveyed the best wishes of the Soviet Government to the Thai Government and expressed the desire to further strengthen the friendly ties between the two countries.

Dear listeners, you have probably noticed that the communist countries are well coordinated and act in concert in conducting their political warfare. Everyone can recall that the communist Indochinese countries used to secretly send their men to conduct subversive activities in Thailand. Nevertheless, Thailand has never considered them an enemy. In its attempt to promote friendship with all countries, Thailand cherishes peace and adheres to the principles of humanitarianism, the UN Charter, international law, and human rights. It will never violate or encroach on the territory of any other country, clings to the principle of settling international conflict through political means, and opposes the use of military force. However, the Thai Armed Forces will never tolerate the violation of the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Thailand's policy is that it will never bully anyone, nor will it allow anyone to bully it. The Thai people are fearless.



COMMENTARY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TONKIN INCIDENT

BK081252 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Cooking up Pretext for Aggression: An Ugly Tradition of U.S. Imperialists"]

[Text] As everyone knows, to save the United States from becoming bogged down and its puppet administration from collapsing in South Vietnam, on 5 August 1964 -- 21 years ago -- President Johnson concocted the so-called Gulf of Tonkin incident, accusing Vietnam of attacking the "USS Maddox" in order to carry out an air war of destruction against North Vietnam. However, the U.S. air power could not overcome the Vietnamese people's and army's will in their anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. It was the aggressors, wanting to return Vietnam to the stone-age, who sand in a quagmire of ignominious defeat in both North and South Vietnam and were stuck at a dead end. The first air battle of 1972 -- the extent of which was as great as the Dien Bien Phu battle -- foiled the U.S. Air Force's so-called prestige, and the historic Ho Chi Minh Campaign in the spring of 1975 completely wiped out the U.S. aggressors and overthrew the puppet army and regime in South Vietnam, thereby unifying the nation. This is eloquent evidence symbolizing the Vietnamese people's invincible strength in the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation.

Over the past 10 years and more, since the complete defeat of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam, the Vietnam war result is still affecting the United States. The U.S. TIME magazine in mid-April 1985 noted that the Vietnam war feeling is still affecting the United States -- in society, on the street, and especially in the minds of Americans -- and that the Vietnam war has encouraged the American people to lose confidence in the U.S. Government.

However, with their perfidious nature, the White House and the Pentagon over the past decade have sought to reject the American people's views on the war of aggression against Vietnam. They have tried to justify their erroneous conception that the war waged by the U.S. administrations in Vietnam was just. They blame various factors, saying the defeat was because aid to South Vietnam was cut and that no one in the U.S. Administration wanted to achieve victory in the Vietnam war and so forth.

With all these arguments, the current leadership in the United States is striving to fulfill a new scheme which is to push the U.S. Congress to support their aggression and intervention in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Cuba, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and so forth. Various tricks similar to the Gulf of Tonkin incident have been devised by the White House and the Pentagon in many places.

In Lebanon, supposedly to oppose terrorism after the hijacking of a U.S. jetliner to Beirut, President Reagan took measures for so-called retaliation and paved the way for direct aggression against Lebanon including imposing an air and trade embargo, deploying warships -- including aircraft carriers -- to encircle the Lebanese territorial waters, and creating conditions for the Israeli aggressor forces to commit crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

In Nicaragua, particularly, the Reagan administration has cooked up a number of Gulf of Tonkin-like incidents -- accusing Nicaragua of being involved in the assassination of four U.S. soldiers in El Salvador, making up a story of USSR-Cuba building a military base in Nicaraguan territory and Nicaragua training revolutionary forces for El Salvador and other Central American countries, and so forth -- to pave the way for escalating their direct intervention and aggression against Nicaragua. In addition, the United States also used its aircraft -- painted the same color as Nicaraguan aircraft -- and sent U.S. mercenaries disguised in Nicaraguan Army uniforms to attack areas of Costa Rica and Honduras to incite these two countries to oppose Nicaragua, thereby creating conditions for the United States to turn these two countries' territory into springboards

for attacking Nicaragua. It is certain that all schemes and acts of the Reagan administration have been and are being exposed by public opinion and strongly opposed by the Nicaraguan people and army.

The victory of the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, including the celebrated military exploits of the northern army and people which buried the prestige of the U.S. Air Force, has made and will make progressive humanity more delighted, especially peoples struggling for national liberation and defending their national independence. This victory has contributed to justifying the just cause that no savage enemy or cruel force can defeat the will of a nation with firm solidarity and strong determination to oppose aggression and defend its independence and freedom, especially a nation with a correct political and military position and which has received support and sympathy from all progressive peoples. The U.S. imperialists should not forget their lesson in Vietnam. All second Vietnams will certainly be doomed to failure if the Reagan administration and its clique still stubbornly violate the independence and freedom of nations.

#### REAGAN'S 6 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

BK081012 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] According to foreign sources, at a press conference held in Washington on 6 August, U.S. President Reagan rejected the Soviet proposal that both the United States and the Soviet Union simultaneously halt all nuclear arms tests.

Questioned by newsmen, Reagan recklessly said that stopping nuclear arms tests would only benefit the Soviet Union and that the United States would be willing to accept this proposal only when it has completed its nuclear arms test program. Resorting to sophistry, Reagan also argued that the Soviet Union has overtaken the United States in the field of nuclear arms production and that his country must do all it can to catch up. This argument flies in the face of a fact already confirmed by the defense research institutes of many countries: The number of U.S. nuclear arms tests surpasses that of the Soviet Union by 25 percent. At the press conference, the U.S. President let slip Washington's scheme to push forward indefinitely the modernization of the U.S. nuclear arsenal when he blurted out that he did not know when the U.S. nuclear arms test program would be completed.

During the press conference, the U.S. President once again sought to justify the dropping of U.S. atomic bombs to annihilate Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. He had the cheek to say that it is ludicrous to try to find an explanation for President Truman's decision to use atomic bombs.

Reagan's statement provoked a wave of indignation among the journalists present at the White House press conference. In response, the press quoted a statement by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone clearly pointing out that dropping atomic bombs to annihilate Hiroshima and Nagasaki was an inhuman act in contravention of international law

#### THAILAND'S KHUKRIT CITED ON PURPOSE OF ASEAN

BK090722 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] According to foreign sources, former Thai Prime Minister Khukrit Pramot, speaking in Bangkok on 7 August, stated that ASEAN was founded for economic development, not for war.

Expressing his indignation over the ASEAN countries' failure to pay due attention to coping with the protectionist policies of the United States, Japan, and the West and their interest only in problems that do not concern them, Mr Khukrit pointed out: ASEAN has up to now concerned itself only with military problems while paying no attention to solving economic issues.



TRUONG CHINH SENDS GREETINGS TO SINGAPORE

OW081759 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 8 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh today sent a message of greetings to Singaporean Acting President Dr Yeoh Ghim Seng on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Independence Day of the Republic of Singapore.

VO VAN KIET CHAIRS MARKET MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

OW081243 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to discuss the tasks of reorganizing production, transforming private industries and trade, and managing the market in the southern provinces, cities, and special zones.

The conference was chaired by Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present at the conference were many comrade chairmen and vice chairmen in charge of market transformation and management; directors of industrial and trade, banking, and financial installations from various provinces, cities, and special zones from Quang Nam-Da Nang to Minh Hai; and representatives of various ministries, departments, sectors, and mass organizations at the central level.

The conferees heard a report, reviewed past achievements and outstanding problems relating to the abovementioned tasks carried out since February 1985, assessed past developments, and pointed out the objectives, functions, and tasks to be achieved in the months to come so as to basically complete the transformation of private industries and trade by the end of 1985.

According to the report, localities and sectors have continued to step up the transformation and building of industries and trade as well as the transformation, organization, and management of the market and have achieved encouraging results despite many new difficulties. Since early 1985, almost all provinces and cities have made positive changes and great progress in the building, transformation, and management of the market to achieve the objective of basically completing the transformation of private industries and trade by the end of 1985.

Fully aware of the party Central Committee's resolution, economic and technical sectors together with localities have studied and worked out plans for carrying out the transformation, organization, and rearrangement of production in the important and essential branches and in key areas. They have also studied ways of properly using all forms of transformation that suit the characteristics of various localities and sectors in charge of grain milling and processing, marine products exploitation and processing, forestry, communications and transportation, construction materials, pharmaceuticals production and trade, printing, weaving, masonry, dyeing, and so forth.

In the trade field, almost all localities have attentively concentrated on quickly setting up a socialist trade system as well as a network of marketing cooperatives in the urban and rural areas, thereby effecting a quantitative and qualitative change.

On the socialist transformation front, localities have continued to develop the initial results, consolidated and perfected the good models step by step, studied and amended number of policies, and applied some forms of transformation suitable for the objectives. As far as wholesale shops, wholesale and retail stores, restaurants, and major services installations are concerned, their transformation has been achieved mainly through joint business transactions. Market management has been stepped up in a relatively uniform manner in various localities and visible progress has been achieved.

Organizationally, the coordination of various forces has been closer and the inspection and control of markets has been gradually and properly systematized. By operating on a permanent basis, the market management forces have always promptly unearthed and handled cases of violations of the trade registration and price management regulations, thus driving trade operations at the market into the state managerial orbit.

Since the end of 1984, the active and intense struggle against speculators and smugglers has brought some good initial results. Under the close guidance by party committee echelons and the local administration, the specialized forces, including customs officials, market management personnel, industrial-trade tax collectors, and public security agents have been coordinated more closely in their active and regular operations. As a result, many cases of smuggling by train, by air, by sea, and by mail have been uncovered in the entire region and a quantity of smuggled materials and goods has been seized.

At the end of the conference, Comrade Vo Van Kiet stressed the urgent need to struggle to basically complete the transformation of private industries and trade by the end of 1985. This will contribute to implementing Resolution No 8 effectively and effecting a striking change in our country's socioeconomic situation. Because of this urgent need, all economic sectors should perfect the transformation models and strive to promptly overcome shortcomings and belatedness in the process of implementing the resolution. It is imperative to implement this task properly because this is the party's serious demand for each cadre and party member.

Rearranging production activities must be linked to securing the sources of goods and to managing product quality. Socialist trade forces must go all out to control the market and exert the right to take the initiative in goods circulation. They must resist any pressure, seek all ways and means to reduce circulation allowances, particularly in the transportation link, because many negative aspects in the transportation domain have caused an irrational price hike. Only by doing so can we ensure the livelihood of cadres, workers, government employees, and laborers during the implementation of the state policy on prices, wages, and money.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet urged all sectors and localities to strive to control the market, manage prices properly, deal severely with all violations of price regulations in the organized market -- violation engendered by local or individualist interests -- manage prices in the unorganized markets effectively, and punish appropriately speculators and smugglers as well as those seeking to raise prices and buy up goods.

If all sectors and localities satisfactorily carry out the goods circulation and price management tasks, there will surely be no more irrational prices varying from one area to another as at present.

To expand the socialist trade domain, we must intensify compulsory purchases, which must stimulate production without inconveniencing and troubling producers. We must quickly reorganize the retail sales network according to a common order and gradually eliminate unorganized and disorderly business transactions, which seriously impede market management. Regarding the industrial and food products sectors in particular that are directly related to public health, we must promptly eradicate the bad practice of manufacturing contraband and counterfeit goods.

Dealing with the socialist transformation of private trade, Comrade Vo Van Kiet stressed the need to properly manage all shopping centers, achieve in-depth management of joint trade companies in accordance with set regulations, and properly arrange and guide small merchants to do business within the state managerial sphere so that they will not be manipulated to disturb market prices by dishonest traders. Localities should encourage our peasants to market the products derived from the family-based economy and should not cause obstacles and inconvenience in order to provide large quantities of surplus goods for consumers.



PHAM HUNG ATTENDS SECURITY FORCE SPORTS FESTIVAL

OW081752 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 8 -- The second sports festival of the people's security force held in honour of the 40th anniversary on the National Day (Sept. 2) closed here this afternoon after five days' contest.

The closing ceremony was attended by Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior.

More than 1,000 athletes of the security force from all parts of the country took part in the contests. Twelve records set by sports men and women of the security force at the first festival held in 1980 were broken.

On this occasion, Vice Chairman Pham Hung, on behalf of the state, presented the Exploit Order, 1st Class, on the security force. The General Department for Physical Training and Sports, for its part, presented certificates of merit to the security forces in different provinces and institutions for their achievements in the sports movement over the past five years.

It is necessary to motivate mass organizations to join the circulation-distribution front as supervisors of the buying and selling activities of trade units or by working as trade informers and distributors under the cover of trade agents.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet urged all localities and economic sectors to carry out the transformation and management of the market very satisfactorily as a practical way to greet the 40th national day and to effect a strong change in our country's socioeconomic situation by 1986.

#### OFFICIAL ON LAND, POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION

BK081639 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 5 Aug 85

["Article" by Nguyen Kim Son, head of Labor Distribution Department of Ministry of Labor: "Combine Labor With Land To Make the Fatherland Prosperous"]

[Summary] Clearly realizing the importance of the redistribution of the social work-force, immediately after the complete liberation of the north, our party and state have paid attention to sending people to build new economic and social zones in such mountainous provinces as Lai Chau, Son La, Hoang Lien Son, and Ha Tuyen.

Since the country was unified, the redistribution of labor and population on a national scale has become an increasingly pressing task. "A relatively large number of the people in the Red River Delta Provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Hai Hung have been moved to various provinces in the Mekong River Delta, such as Kien Giang, Minh Hai, and Long An."

Clearly realizing their interests and responsibility in the campaign for redistribution of labor and population on a national scale, to date tens of thousands of people have left Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa, and Nghe Tinh for various areas of red soil in eastern Nam Bo and rubber plantations in Dong Nai, Song Be, and Tay Ninh Provinces.

"In some years, the rubber sector has received as many as 40,000 laborers. The contingent of rubber plantation workers, which has increasingly been strengthened, is now capable of planting more than 30,000 hectares of rubber each year. To date, rubber has been planted on over 150,000 hectares in the eastern Nam Bo provinces."

"To develop various areas of red soil, Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Cong Tum have set up coffee plantations and each year we supply almost 9,000 laborers in support of the cultivation of this industrial crop. We have also established a network of combined coffee enterprises, which are now operating with ever higher efficiency under various programs of cooperation with the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria in an effort to quickly achieve the objective of 30,000 hectares of coffee in the Central Highlands."

We have also dispatched a relatively large portion of the population to build various collective economic zones. "Over the past 9 years, more than 35,000 families, comprising 176,000 people, have left the 9 northern delta and midland provinces for resettlement in Dac Lac Province and have put more than 30,000 hectares of land under cultivation."

"During the past 4 years, the participation in this campaign of another 1 million people, including more than 420,000 laborers, from densely populated regions has changed the rural image of many areas in our country."

Knowing how to develop the experience acquired from the redistribution of labor and population and by upholding the sense of self-reliance, "in the next two or three 5-year plans we can secure jobs for some 29 million laborers and exploit most satisfactorily the 25 million hectares of arable land in our country, and in the immediate future we can achieve the objective set for the emigration of 433,000 people, including 200,000 laborers, in the 1985 plan."



AUSTRALIABUSINESS SECTOR OPPOSES CODE FOR SOUTH AFRICA

BK071017 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Despite more talks with business groups, the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has failed to win support for a proposed code of conduct for Australian companies operating in South Africa. The voluntary code first announced in April would provide guidelines for the treatment of nonwhite workers employed by Australian companies. Under the code, Australian companies in South Africa would be encouraged not to segregate workers and to give equal treatment in recruitment, unemployment, and industrial relations. After meeting with Mr Hayden today, the director of the Confederation of Australian Industry, Mr Bill Henderson, said business groups remained opposed to the code of conduct although talks with the government would continue. Mr Henderson said he did not want Australian companies operating in South Africa to be set with conditions and circumstances more restrictive than those operating in Australia. As well, Mr Henderson said he remained very much opposed to the possibility of trade sanctions against South Africa. He said any sanctions imposed were the responsibility of the whole community, not just business.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE 'SURPRISED' VANUATU NOT TO SIGN TREATY

LD082117 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1900 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, has expressed surprise at a report that Vanuatu will not sign a treaty to set up a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. Mr Lange, who was spokesman for the South Pacific Forum meeting in Raratonga, said Vanuatu had been a leading advocate for action to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons in the region. Mr Lange was commenting, during a visit to Tonga, on remarks by the prime minister of Vanuatu, Father Walter Lini. Father Lini said yesterday the treaty in its present form was not going to be effective and he would not sign it.

With the South Pacific Forum conference over, representatives of 27 Pacific countries are now meeting in Raratonga at the second Pacific Islands conference. They include the heads of government of Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu, French Polynesia, and Vanuatu. Also attending the conference are representatives of the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations. The conference has been organized by the American Government-funded East-West Center in Hawaii, and has as its main theme development and change in the Pacific.

O'FLYNN CRITICIZES U.S. ATTITUDE ON PACIFIC ISLANDS

HK090119 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0100 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The deputy foreign minister, Frank O'Flynn, has criticized the State Department in Washington for what he sees as an insensitive attitude to small Pacific island states. He did not appreciate a comment by State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb that he is waiting for a message in a bottle from the Cook Islands about the nuclear-free zone treaty. Mr O'Flynn said that when he met the Secretary of State George Shultz earlier this year, he explained that New Zealand was sensitive toward the small island states, which he said the United States was not. He said the latest disdainful remark is proof of this attitude, and it has been noted in Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Fiji, and Tonga.

MOKHTAR ON QUESTION OF ASEAN NUCLEAR FREE ZONE

HK091236 Hong Kong AFP in English 1210 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 9 (AFP) — Indonesia shares South Pacific nations' concern over nuclear tests and arms, but feels the possibility of declaring Southeast Asia a nuclear free zone is "some way off," Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said today. Leaders of eight South Pacific nations this week signed a treaty at a forum in the Cook Islands, banning possession, testing, and use of nuclear arms in the South Pacific and five other countries were also expected to follow suit.

But Mr Mokhtar told a weekly briefing that the reality of big power military bases in Vietnam and the Philippines meant that talks of a nuclear free zone in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region was premature. ASEAN groups Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Brunei, and holds as one of its tenets that the area should be a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. The forming of a South Pacific nuclear free zone, Mr Mokhtar said "is a manifestation of the long-standing strong feeling of the countries in the Pacific dating back to the first nuclear test explosions in the 1940's." More recent concerns, he said, had been French tests and the dumping of nuclear wastes.

"Could it be applied to ASEAN? Yes, why not, but it is still some way off. There are the factual realities -- the bases in the Philippines and Vietnam," Mr Mokhtar said. The Soviet Union maintains air and naval bases in Vietnam, and the Philippines hosts the U.S. Clark Airbase and Subic Naval Base.

SUHARTO, FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER HOLD TALKS

BK071630 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] President Suharto and FRG Economics Minister Martin Bangemann today in Jakarta discussed the possibility of expanding economic cooperation between Indonesia and the FRG. The two leaders agreed to expand cooperation because Indonesia has a negative balance of trade with the FRG. Sumarlin, minister for national planning and concurrently chairman of the National Development Planning Board, later told newsmen that President Suharto suggested during the meeting that the FRG minister persuade the EEC to increase its preferential quota system for ASEAN timber, currently at 82,000 metric tons. While Indonesia is hopeful that the quota can be increased, it is not clear how much an increase will be. In addition to increasing timber imports from Indonesia, the FRG will also boost its textile imports from Indonesia or other ASEAN countries. According to Sumarlin, the issue will be discussed at the forthcoming ASEAN-EEC meeting in Bangkok in November.

EAST TIMOR SEEKS INDEPENDENCE NEGOTIATIONS

HK080249 Hong Kong AFP in English 0159 GMT 8 Aug 85

[By Jacques Guillon]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Aug 8 (AFP) — The Roman Catholic bishop of Dili has returned to East Timor after consultations in Rome on ways to get the Indonesian Government and East Timor's independence movement round the negotiating table. Before returning to Dili, East Timor's capital, on Tuesday, the Most Reverend Carlos Ximenes Belo said that he had spent 45 days in Rome "to try to launch new negotiations between Fretilin and Indonesia." Fretilin guerrillas are fighting for the liberation of East Timor.



Bishop Belo said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he had had an audience with Pope John Paul II on July 5, and four meetings with the Vatican official in charge of East Timor affairs.

Bishop Belo said that during his audience the pope had told him: "Now, Timor represents the most difficult problem in the world." The pope called on the bishop to "work for the church, to fight the suffering of the people and to seek for a right solution for peace in Timor." Bishop Belo replied: "I am happy to go back in East Timor, to try to contact all the parties, and to try to do something."

Asked about the military situation in East Timor, Bishop Belo said that his priests had told him that 15 Indonesian soldiers were killed in an ambush in March. "From the beginning of the year, I had no reports of disappearances or torture, but it is difficult to know the truth because there is no free information in Timor," he said. The bishop said visits by diplomats and journalists to East Timor, which have become more numerous since the beginning of this year, were of little significance. "Even if these people are independent, they cannot say the truth, because they are too closely guided to see the truth. I hope that visitors will come to Timor and be able to see other things than the things they (the Indonesians) want them to see, that they will be able to go into villages to discuss freely with the population, and not always with the governor, the military chief and the bishop," he added.

Of this and other East Timor clerics' fears about talking to the media, Bishop Belo said: "We all must be careful, I didn't want to speak with journalists in Rome because I know I could have difficulties getting back to Dili. For example, I asked for an exit visa to go to Rome in October '84, and I didn't get it until May '85. People, myself included, we feel as if we are in a jail in our country. The only people who go in and out of Timor are the Javanese."

Asked about the large sums of money that Indonesia has injected into East Timor -- per head of population four times the amount the government invests in the rest of Indonesia -- Bishop Belo said: "The only problem in Timor, is the problem of freedom of the inhabitants." The 38-year-old bishop, generally considered a moderate, was appointed apostolic administrator of East Timor in May 1983, replacing the Most Rev. Martino da Costa Lopes, who was known for his pro-independence sympathies.

SINGAPORELEE KUAN YEW SAYS OUTLOOK FOR COUNTRY 'POOR'

BK081555 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister, in his eve of National Day message, says the outlook for Singapore is poor. What we must do now is to increase productivity and reduce cost. Mr Lee Kuan Yew says we have minus 1.4 percent growth in the 2d quarter. Economists now forecast zero growth for the whole of 1985 provided the U.S. economy picks up, otherwise negative growth is likely. Mr Lee says that management must stress the need in increasing productivity and workers must learn to work smarter with greater teamwork and better tools.

To reduce cost, we must be subtle, flexible, and elastic on wages, rents, taxes, and fees. Then, Mr Lee says, we shall regain our competitiveness within 2 years or at the outside 3 years.

The prime minister says his younger colleagues have a different style. Their method is to persuade the people gradually to agree to uncertain adjustment. Mr Lee says workers must realize the seriousness of the situation or feel the downturn before they can understand the need for wages restraint or cutback. Mr Lee says he is encouraged by the stand of many unions that they do not seek any National Wages Council increases. His younger colleagues may well be right about our younger workers. Mr Lee observes that high wages have been more difficult for local businesses than for the multinational corporations [MNC]. They do not have the capital, the technology, and the management capability of the MNC to upgrade or to relocate. Mr Lee says his younger colleagues want to make a special effort to help local businesses and local entrepreneurs by giving them access to cheaper capital. They want to help them acquire the next phase of appropriate technology and to introduce them to modern management methods.

Such enterprises should learn from their counterparts in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Japan to expand their business and upgrade their technology and management methods and learn to compete and to survive. Mr Lee says that MNC complain more of the difficulties of getting third shift workers and of the need for bus services for late shift workers. They have upgraded by installing expensive new equipment. Therefore, Mr Lee says, they must use that capital equipment round the clock to maximize returns, and it is the government's duty to help them get their third shift. He points out that if we cannot persuade Singaporeans to work the third shift, we must allow them work-permit workers, and indefinitely [as heard]. Mr Lee says we must find new growth sectors. This is not easy because our economy base is very narrow -- we are totally dependent on the international economy. He says we must regain our competitiveness quickly. He points out that we have done it before when we were poorer, less educated, with fewer assets and less skill.

It is time to remind the younger generation workers and leaders that they cannot afford to fail this test. We must demonstrate their capacity with flexible and strong response.



DAILY EXPRESS URGES REVIEW OF RP-U.S. RELATIONS

HK061535 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Abrogation or New Talks?"]

[Text] Several resolutions are pending before the Batasan seeking to clarify the country's position regarding the RP-U.S. bases agreement and RP-U.S. relations in general. In all probability, they will be consolidated into one resolution seeking to form a special bipartisan committee to reassess the entire scope of ties and relations between the Philippines and the United States. Such a move would probably find support from the majority of Batasan members, if only as the best compromise to two opposing points of view -- one for outright abrogation of the bases pact and the other for alterations or clarifications in the agreement.

The resolution filed by MP Rogaciano Mercado represents the thinking of the group, comprised mostly of MPs known for their nationalist leanings, which calls for outright abrogation of the bases treaty. The resolution filed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile reflects the sentiments of those who feel the Filipinos must get a better deal from the Americans.

Critics of the Enrile resolution say there is no such thing as an abrogation and then a renegotiation of the RP-U.S. bases agreement. Either the country refuses to host U.S. installations because of their implications to national interests or allows the United States to continue using Philippine soil under the blessings of a mutual defense pact.

Critics of the Mercado resolution feel abrogation is too drastic and would lose for the Philippines many benefits and compensations. They also feel this would severely strain the links between the two allies. Loss of the bases could also open the country to foreign aggression.

The creation of a special committee to review the entire spectrum of RP-U.S. relations could accommodate both schools of thought. What's essential is that this committee work in earnest and determine just what is beneficial to the Filipino people and protective of the national interests. Otherwise, the suspicion of some quarters that the Batasan resolutions were only meant to be a leverage in the bargaining for a better compensation package could find credence.

GOVERNMENT MEETS IMF QUARTERLY TARGETS

HK090335 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Aug 85 p 9

[By George T. Nervez]

[Text] Monetary and fiscal authorities yesterday said the government has met all the key quarterly performance targets set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to assure the subsequent drawdowns from the \$610 million standby credit. Satisfactory compliance with the IMF targets means the country will be able to get the quarterly tranches from the standby credit and, consequently, trigger the release of additional new money from the foreign commercial banks.

Complied with were the ceilings on reserve money, net domestic financing (NDF) of the public sector, and outstanding credits to the Philippine National Bank (PNB), which are among the key performance criteria to qualify for continued financial assistance from the IMF, the sources said.

The commitment to the IMF was to limit net domestic financing of the public sector to P8.6 billion as of July 31, 1985, slightly higher than the P7.9 billion ceiling last May 31, they said.

The sources said the NOF was way below the IMF ceiling, although they refused to disclose the actual figure as of July 31, 1985. Another performance criterion, the PNB's outstanding borrowings from the CB [Central Bank] averaged P4.8 billion last July 31, which was lower than the IMF-set limit of P5.2 billion, they said.

Reserve money, also a key performance criterion, was below the average of P35.2 billion five days before and after July 31, 1985, Central Bank officials said. But CB officials refused to disclose the level of reserve money, although its latest weekly report issued last August 2 indicated the average level at P31.023 billion for the week ending July 26, 1985. Compliance with the public sector borrowings and the reserve money level had posed major problems to the government in the first quarter review by the IMF this year.

One problem area was the domestic borrowings of the national government and 15 government-owned corporations and some of their subsidiaries. Reserve money, which refers to currency in circulation plus bank deposits with the CB, had also exceeded the IMF targets for end-March 1985 mainly because the CB had to shell out funds to bail out commercial banks that were suffering from heavy deposit withdrawals.

Originally, the IMF standby was to be released over 18 months from December 1984, in six equal quarterly amounts of SDR [Special Drawing Rights] 85 million or about \$80 million, and a final amount of SDR 105 million. Under the original program of the IMF, the standby credit was to be released in six equal quarterly amounts of SDR 85 million or about \$80 million and, a final amount of SDR 105 million after May 1, 1986. SDR refers to special drawing rights which is equivalent to slightly less than \$1.

However, at the request of the Philippine government, the IMF has adjusted the releases from the standby loan because of the delays in the approval and actual release of the funds. For instance, the second tranche, which was released August 1, was raised to SDR 108 million or \$106 million from SDR 85 million because of the long delay in the IMF approval.

#### NEW OPPOSITION GROUP ELECTS BUTZ AQUINO CHAIRMAN

HK071501 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Aug 85 p 22

[Text] A new opposition group, the Filipino Social Democratic Movement (FSDM), was formally launched Sunday with Agapito "Butz" Aquino elected chairman. In a one-day convention held at the Ateneo de Manila University, some 100 delegates representing 36 organizations gathered and ratified FSDM's program of action, principles of unity and approved its "political line." The FSDM seeks to establish a pluralistic coalition government to replace the "U.S.-backed Marcos dictatorship" through parliamentary struggle and the organized force of people's movements. Mar Canonigo, FSDM secretary-general, said in an interview that participation in elections is not the group's main strategy: "We will rely on our own force, the organized masses..." But, he pointed out, the FSDM cannot ignore elections which are a political reality. The organization will thus support candidates in the coming local elections on a selective basis.

The FSDM, in its initial phase, will strengthen and expand its ranks after which it will work, through Bandila, a federation of social democratic groups and so-called "liberal democrats," in the political arena. Canonigo said the FSDM can later work with independent, Marxist groups and link with political parties like the Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-Laban) and the Liberal Party. Its middleterm goal is the formation of a "popular front" with Bagong Alyansang Makabayan, an organization with a "national democratic" orientation. On the long-term, FSDM aims at the formation of a "national united front" and work with as broad a legal opposition as possible.



Canonigo said this is the first time the Social Democrats have united in the open and legal struggle. "We are not a front in the sense that there are illegal underground forces behind us. The center of gravity is the movement itself." Korean Tanada, FSDM treasurer, stressed that its 15-member executive council, chaired by Aquino, directs FSDM's activities and arrives at decisions collectively.

Factors which accelerated the formation of the FSDM, Canonigo said, are the holding of the Kongreso ng Mamamayang Pilipino in January 1984 which was an initial effort to put together the social democrats; the May 14 Batasang Pambansa elections which consolidated most of the social democrats who opted for boycott; and the recent Bayan founding congress from which they learned a basic lesson - that they could only effectively negotiate and deal with other political forces from a position of strength.

Groups aligned with the social democrats left Bayan because of differences with the left. They resolved, however, to organize and strengthen their ranks - with the FSDM as an outcome. Said Canonigo, "You need forces to back you up when you work with a popular front." He said the organization of the FSDM is a step aimed at making the presence of the social democrats felt in the legal struggle. The FSDM, in its document entitled "Towards the Formation of the FSDM," calls itself a "nationalist mass-based and partisan movement." It is against imperialism and advocates the removal of foreign military bases in the country; it is for equitable distribution of wealth; and it is against fascism. FSDM aims to gain access to political power within sectoral groups, primarily workers, peasants and tribal minorities.

#### KBL LEADERS SAY SNAP ELECTIONS STILL UNDER STUDY

HK081549 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[By David C. Borje]

[Text] Batasan KBL leaders yesterday said any plan for a snap election is still under study by the ruling party, while their opposition colleagues were split on such a possibility.

Partisan views on the legality of a snap election, the filing of impeachment complaint against the president, the chances of victory for the KBL and opposition candidates, the kind of the present government -- whether presidential or parliamentary, the proposed dissolution of the Batasan, and the Batasan budget were expressed at the Kapihan sa Manila in its first special meeting.

Deputy Prime Minister and Batasan majority floor leader Jose A. Rono said the KBL caucus' recent decision that the local and presidential elections be held as scheduled in 1986 and in 1987, respectively, still stands, unless modified by the same caucus.

MP Ramon V. Mitra (PDP-LABAN [Philippine Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan], Palawan) said: "I think President Marcos is bluffing. If elections will be held this year, he will shorten his tenure of office, so he would not wish to call an election."

MP Edmundo Cea (Opposition, Camarines Sur) said: "A snap election will be called because the health of the president cannot wait until 1987." Former Sen. Rodolfo Ganzon, also an opposition leader, said he believes the KBL will call for an early election because, he explained, the economic and peace and order condition may worsen in 1987. He added that the president's chances of winning then will not be as bright as they are now.

MP Arturo M Tolentino said that President Marcos cannot run in any special presidential election this year or next year without violating the Constitution.

Resignation here is a definite resignation, not a resignation that is just formal, to be used as an excuse for running again. "If President Marcos should resign at this point, he should resign and quite definitely and let somebody else be elected," Tolentino said. He also noted that the constitution allows a special presidential election only in the specific instance that the president dies, or is impeached while the country does not yet have a vice president to succeed him.

Batasan KBL leaders also maintained yesterday that the legality of a situation if President Marcos resigns to run again for another full six-year term in a snap election. The KBL and opposition leaders also predicted victory in a special presidential and vice-presidential election.

Also present at the Kapihan were Speaker Nicanor E. Yniguez, Deputy Justice Minister Manuel Garcia, and MP Salvador Britanico, all KBL; MPs Marcelo Fernan, Homobono Adaza, Luis Villafuerte, and Eva Estrada Kalaw, and Rene Espino of the Opposition. Yniguez said the resolution for impeachment against the president being prepared by the opposition "erodes credibility and confidence of the people" in the government in the midst of national economic recovery. He added the move will also adversely affect possible foreign investments in the country. Rono and Garcia charged the opposition with utilizing the projected impeachment proceedings for political propaganda.

Fernan said the draft of the resolution for impeachment has been referred to a group of managers headed by MP Cecilia Munoz Palma, a retired Supreme Court justice, "for final refinements." He said the opposition has "hard evidence" to support the impeachment move. Adaza said the impeachment complaint may include economic sabotage through investments of Philippine government officials abroad.

Kalan, co-chairman of the Liberal Party, and Espina, secretary-general of the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], said the various opposition groups are ready for a snap election. CEA warned against unfair elections which he said "will kill the moderate opposition." Mitra said "this will be the last election if not clean."

#### COMMENT ON TOLENTINO'S CALL FOR MARCOS REMOVAL

HK070245 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MAYAYA in English 29 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Time To Listen"]

[Text] The "roots of the country's ills" was how Assemblyman and former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino described President Marcos as he called for an extirpation (the root must be removed) to avert the present situation from falling into "an irreversible decline." These are strong words uttered by a man who would not stomach the dictates of the regime upon his conscience, and would rather be sacked than suffer the assaults on his dignity.

Without mincing words, Mr Tolentino called for an end to the 20-year reign of Mr Marcos which has plunged the nation into a state of "hopelessness and helplessness." Coming as it did on the heels of a bid by the Opposition members of Parliament in the Batasang Pambansa to impeach the President, Tolentino's learned perorations against the excesses of the regime should be a cause of introspection by the country's conjugal rulers.



The problem is, after being in the saddle of absolute power for well-nigh over 13 years, they might have already reached the point of no return. Thus, the possibility that retirement ever crossed Mr Marcos' mind could well be relegated to the realm of wishful thinking. Whatever the odds now and whatever happens to this country, it is a high probability that only death can supervene and finally stop Mr Marcos into plunging this unhappy nation into irretrievable and irredeemable decay.

Mr. Tolentino's diatribe against the regime's rulers is definitely a service to the country now reeling under the worst economic crisis it has experienced since World War II. Were Mr Marcos more of a statesman rather than the power-mad politician that he is, he would take time to deliberate on the message, not merely a signal, thrown his way. He would indulge in serious soul-searching, as any decent man would do, to discover some hidden sources of meaning to help him decide on the rightful course of action. And he would arrive unerringly at a sound and patriotic conclusion that could still reverse the surging tide of violence and open the hearts of the suffering people towards a direction of redemptive change.

Is Mr Marcos still capable of listening?

#### LABOR STRIKES' FREQUENCY, DURATION UP THIS YEAR

HK081539 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Aug 85 pp 1, 9

[Text] At least 215 strikes involving some 39,000 workers were staged during the first six months of 1985. At this rate, it was expected that the 279 walkouts last year, the highest so far in the last five years, could easily be surpassed, if not doubled, this year. It was not only the number of walkouts which was alarming but the duration of the strikes. Strikes in 1985 lasted 17 days on the average, compared to only 10 days last year.

More disturbing, violence in the picketlines was getting to be commonplace. From January to May this year, about six strikes were reported to have resulted in violent clashes between the strikers and law enforcers, leaving two fatalities on the strikers' side and injuries to several people.

These official statistics on the state of industrial relations in the country were part of a working paper of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCO) and National Congress of Farmers Organizations (NCFO) during their solidarity assembly last week in Quezon City. The paper said certain sectors, in their efforts to absolve themselves from blame, proposed restraints on legitimate activities of unions, "as if the unions and the workers were largely responsible for the labor unrest and its ill effects on the economy."

Rejecting the move on the ground it would perpetuate social injustice and fuel more labor unrest. The labor sector called instead for more faithful enforcement of labor relations laws/issuances which, it said, are adequate for the most part to maintain industrial peace. The TUCP-NCFO, however, proposed additional measures to ensure peace in labor relations area:

1. No-nonsense implementation of labor standard laws, to starve the troublemakers of a cause.
2. Observing due process in all aspects of labor management and other inter-sectoral relations.
3. Removal of other restraints on strikes, including those on the strike vote and strike notice.

4. Elimination of other restraints on the unionization of managerial employees, government workers and security guards.
5. Revamp of the machinery for day-to-day administration of labor justice, including providing adequate funds for the labor ministry.
6. Effective consultations with the private sector, especially labor, in matters involving and affecting the economy and labor.

#### DEFENSE MINISTER REVEALS CPP-NPA SECRET MEETINGS

HK081459 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 8 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[By Danny Floridad]

[Text] Certain top leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its New People's Army are at times staying in Metro Manila, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile revealed Tuesday night. He said the CPP-NPA leaders coming to Metro Manila would often disguise themselves as members of the clergy to avoid detection by the authorities.

Declassifying intelligence reports on this, Enrile said it was learned that while in Metro Manila, the CPP-NPA leaders would meet with the underground communist movement's city partisan and mobilize them for certain missions. The missions include fund-raising activities, Enrile told the officers and members of the Quezon City Capitol Jaycees. Enrile also said that some of the CPP-NPA city partisans have been reported to be operating construction, printing and auto and machine repair businesses. The city partisans are also suspected to be behind some of the big robberies taking place in the metropolis, including bank holdups and car thefts, the defense minister said.

Enrile also told his audience that the government has gathered reports that ranking officers of the insurgency movement in some parts of the country were deep in intramurals that often led to clashes among themselves and their followers. Those CPP-NPA leaders fought each other over territory and financial matters, like who should have bigger share of the money from taxes imposed on people and businesses and from their extortion activities.

Enrile expressed confidence in "the growing effectiveness of the military" against the insurgents, saying: "Our men are now initiating a larger percentage of encounters with the NPA, unlike in the past when the latter had a strong initiative." He cited military figures showing that in AFP-INP [Armed Forces of the Philippines-Integrated National Police]-initiated clashes since January, the casualty ratio was five-to-one in favor of the government forces. However, Camp Crame authorities yesterday said that insurgency has been observed to be increasing and the CPP-NPA is gathering strength in terms of manpower and firearms. They said that in 1978, there were only 2,790 NPA regulars. The figure rose to 12,000 last year, an increase of 329 percent over the past six years. The subversives triggered 249 violent incidents in 1978 and initiated 4,809 last year which means an increase of 1,830 percent, they added.

They also warned that if not contained, the continuing rise in crimes, which have been abetted by the activities of about 1,250 crime syndicates, may lead to social and political instability and cause the insurgency problem to become worse. The monthly crime rate per 100,000 population of 15.33 in 1976 increased to 27.40 in 1984, the authorities said.



Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos, AFP acting chief of staff and PC [Philippine Constabulary] and INP Chief, pointed out during a command conference at Camp Crane yesterday that the PC and the INP "have been moving forward in reversing unfavorable trends in the counter-insurgency drive and anti-crime operations."

NPA CONFIRMS OPERATIONS, CITES SUCCESSES IN MANILA

HK081041 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 8 (AFP) -- The communist underground said today that urban guerrillas of the rural-based New People's Army (NPA) had begun operating in the capital and had already succeeded in liquidating eight government agents. "Since January Armed City Partisans (ACP's) launched successful operations on several towns and cities of Metropolitan Manila," the National Democratic Front (NDF) bi-weekly newspaper TALIBA NG BAYAN reported.

The newspaper, delivered by an NDF courier to the Manila bureau of AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, said the guerrilla operations included eight arms seizures, liquidation of eight policemen and military agents, and the freeing of a political prisoner. Acting Armed Forces chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos last week confirmed that the NPA had begun operating in Manila, and that ACP's may have been behind recent slayings of policemen and armed robberies in this metropolis of 7.5 million people.

The NDF is an underground coalition of dissident groups said to be led by the banned Communist Party of the Philippines and its military wing, the NPA, which has been battling government troops since 1969. NDF leaders have predicted a "strategic stalemate" with the 200,000-strong armed forces in between three and five years.

The newspaper said the ACP's would be engaged in firearms seizures, liquidation of "enemies of the people," sabotage of military installations, counter-espionage, raids on military "safe houses" and the freeing of jailed dissidents. NPA urban guerrillas are already active in the southern city of Davao, in the south of rebellion-torn Mindanao Island, military officers have said.

The communist underground took credit for the escape here in May of former journalist Saturnino Ocampo -- then the longest-held political prisoner in the Philippines -- from his military guards when Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile gave him a day-long furlough to cast his vote in the National Press Club polls.

The newspaper described some of the NPA's Manila operations in detail. It said urban guerrilla warfare "reduces the enemy's forces concentrated in the countryside," and weakened the government in its seats of power. Military estimates have put the total NPA strength at 12,000 regulars, but communist publications have said the NPA is composed of 15,000 regular fighters and another 15,000 part-time guerrillas.

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12 AUG 1985



